THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

32. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From Morgan, Feazel & Co.

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Helmbold—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a *complete cure* in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See *Journal of Pharmacy*, Dispensatory United States, etc.; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal; *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON

A Fiery Debate in the House—Scannell, the Recusant Witness, the Cause—The Spicy and Pathetic Blended.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondence published this morning contains the following:—

Unquestionably the spiciest bit of debate that has occurred in Congress for a long time turned up in the House this morning. Mr. Brooks started the fun by offering a resolution for the discharge of the contumacious witness Scannell, without cost, premising by saying that the witness had got to be a *quasi* member of the House, whose expulsion was desirable. Brooks then solemnly declared that the witness was a poor New York boy, unable to pay the costs insisted upon by the inexorable Judge Lawrence, of Ohio. He appealed to his fellow member, chairman of the Investigating Committee, not to interpose an objection to the prisoner's discharge. But Judge Lawrence would not be appealed to in that way, unless the prisoner should make affidavit as to his inability to pay the fine demanded by the insulted dignity of the House of Representatives. Judge Lawrence slyly remarked that he saw no evidence to prove that the noble son of New York was in a particularly destitute or starving condition. He had heard that the honorable Scannell had been a member of the New York Common Council, and wickedly intimated that if the illustrious constituent of Sophomore Brooks had not consequently grown rich he ought to have done so, as it was well known that members of the New York Common Council were not celebrated for their poverty. Brooks fired up at this "sneer" at the integrity of the immaculate municipal legislators of New York. At least he feigned great indignation; said he would not sit quiet and hear a constituent of his slandered by Judge Lawrence or "any other man;" that the right of habeas corpus and personal liberty was violated by Scannell's detention in a Congressional prison, and that the House was demeaning itself by persecuting a poor, artless, innocent youth, who had committed no crime, but merely had striven to avoid betraying a confidence reposed in him, "Would the House persist in this tyrannical course?" asked Brooks, in a highly pathetic tone. "Would it allow a poor, hard-working man to be longer incarcerated?" Brooks about this time had his handkerchief to his eyes, while members on both sides were splitting with laughter. Brooks was going heavily into the pathetics, when he was suddenly checked by a question from Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who wanted to know if the prisoner, who had money enough to carry a company of voters to Philadelphia last election, could not possibly raise a little to pay the trifling bill of costs? Brooks played the highly indignant again and lectured Judge Kelley for presuming to traduce the character of one of his constituents. He was interrupted again, however, by Dickey, of Pennsylvania, asking if poor laboring men in New York generally wear diamond breastpins, an inquiry which fairly brought down the house. Members roared and the galleries screamed with laughter. Brooks, however, was not to be put down in that way, and therefore turned his guns upon Dickey. How did his honorable friend from Lancaster know that the prisoner's breastpin contained a genuine diamond—might it not be only paste? His honorable friend ought to be more careful how he made reckless statements. He would not suffer the rights of his constituent to be sneered down or ridiculed in that way, and once more Brooks launched into high pathetics, keeping the diamond breastpin in sight. Might not the noble prisoner at the bar of the House be one of those true sons of toil in New York who had saved some rich man's son from death and destruction, and been rewarded by the wealthy parient with a diamond breastpin? Might he not have borrowed the breastpin from some friend in New York? (Roars of laughter.) The prisoner came here, of course, in his best clothes, to appear as well as he could before the assembled wisdom of Congress. Judge Kelley struck in with another ugly inquiry about this time. Could not the prisoner, said the Judge, in his deepest Forrestian tone, raise enough money to pay the costs by mortgaging his famous trotting horse Hero? More laughter at the expense of Brooks, who retorted by saying something quite inaudible about mortgaging Kelley himself, and something very audibly concerning Philadelphia being the birthplace of bogus voters and voting. Kelley sprang to his feet again to make another inquiry, but Brooks refused to hear it, declaring that he wanted no more "horse talk" from the Philadelphia gentleman. John Covode suggested that enough time had been spent in "this here comedy," and said that some of the members of his delegation were willing to subscribe the amount of the costs in order to get rid of the New York elephant. Mullins of Tennessee seemed "billing" to "git his pint in," but was choked off by Brooks calling the previous question on a modified resolution providing that the prisoner be discharged on making an affidavit of his inability to pay costs. During this comic performance on the floor the illustrious Scannell, who was so pathetically pictured by Brooks as a captive pining away in a Congressional dungeon, was enjoying his fame in one of the galleries up stairs. A fine, big-chested specimen of a New York boy he is, too, apparently muscular enough to break through the doors of a dozen dungeons more formidable than that used by Ordway, the good-natured Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, a bright, smart-looking personage, too, who was unjustly described by some of the correspondents here as looking like a regular Bowery boy. He resents the comparison, and complains that the newspapers have been pitching into him for the last ten years very unfairly. He says he lives in the Eighteenth ward, and knows every voter there by his first or last name. Upon being asked by your correspondent whether Judge Kelley's charge about bringing voters to Philadelphia was true, and whether he had been indicted in that city therefor, he answered that he had heard of his indictment, but had been to that city lately, and nobody molested him. About the horse here he said, "Perhaps it might have been left to him since his departure from New York, but he couldn't say." Your correspondent's interview with the prisoner terminated by the latter extending an invitation to go with him to the minstrels to-night, an invitation not accepted owing to pressing engagements. Scannell will probably find means to pay up to morrow, should he still be kept in Brooks' bastile, which, by the way, consists of comfortable quarters at the National Hotel. The entire bill of costs is not more than seventy-five dollars altogether.

Personal Difficulties Among Members.

There is a rumor afloat to-night about a threatened difficulty between a candidate for Speaker of the next House and two brother members. The cause of the difficulty is said to be remarks made by the aspirant for the Speakership, at a private dinner party not many days ago, not complimentary to the two other members. The consequence is said to have been the despatching of a bellicose letter by one of the Congressmen aggrieved, asking the party who is supposed to have made the offensive speech for an exact statement of what was said. On receiving this letter the member addressed went over to the aggrieved member and inquired what he meant. "You know very well what I mean, sir," "I do not understand your meaning exactly." "I think you must understand me, sir. I want no apology, but simply a copy of your remarks." The interview is said to have terminated by the aggrieved party saying, "Mr. ——, in conjunction with many other Democratic members, I had made up my mind that of two evils I should choose the lesser, and that inasmuch as we could not elect a Democrat Speaker we would vote for you. But now, sir, I will see you in —— first." The other aggrieved member, who is a Republican, is said to be in a great rage, protesting that he will have satisfaction for the affront put upon him. The secret of the whole difficulty seems to be the unscrupulous efforts of a newspaper man to kill off one of the candidates for the Speakership. The newspaper man was at the private dinner party, and being enlisted on the side of the other candidate for the Speakership, has misrepresented what really occurred in order to draw off many of the Democratic and Southern Republican votes in behalf of his own favorite. It is not believed that any violent results will grow out of the affair.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Opinion of Universal Suffrage.

Sidney Andrews, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, sent the following important telegram on Tuesday, which appears at the head of the Washington news, in that paper, on Wednesday, double leaded:—

"General Grant in conversation this morning took square ground in favor of the principle of impartial suffrage. He seemed to have some doubt about the power of Congress to regulate suffrage by law, but said that there could be no sound objection to submitting a constitutional amendment to the people. He spoke of the one passed by the House on Saturday as embodying the right idea, but expressed no opinion on the language therein chosen. He said explicitly that the principle of impartial suffrage is right in itself, and added that as we have through the Reconstruction acts imposed negro suffrage on the Southern States, it is only fair that the Northern States should give the ballot to their own colored citizens. He thought the question at issue had better be disposed of as soon as possible, so as to take a disturbing element out of our affairs, and indicated a hope that the amendment would be passed by Congress before the end of the present session."

These are most important and significant words. Urged by duty and these sense of justice, the Senate and the Legislature will act the more promptly under the inspiration of this glowing language. We had anticipated it from the President elect; his character for common sense and practical sagacity authorized us to do so; his policy of *Peace* additionally sanctioned our expectations; it was plainly stated some weeks ago that such were his decided views; but this plain and direct reiteration is cumulative, unanswerable, and conclusive. We renewedly take courage that General Grant is so sagacious, so honest, and so truly a friend of democratic equal rights.

"Let us have Peace" on the suffrage question. —*Wilmington Commercial.*

The President Elect and his Administration.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 4.

Six weeks ago the politicians in Washington who fancied that they were the persons to be consulted by General Grant in regard to Cabinet appointments were fretting because their advice had not been asked, and because General Grant appeared to have friends in New York city with whom he made himself at home. There was a little amusement and not a little irritation because, when General Grant arrived in Washington, soon after the November election, he caused some bushels of letters addressed to him to be burned without reading. That circumstance, upon the whole, did not look as if the General would be on the most amicable terms with the party hacks and acknowledge infinite obligations to the professional politicians. Now, General Grant is going to New York again, and though his inauguration will take place within a month, he has not opened his mouth about his Cabinet, further than to say that he would presently not ask advice, but advise the gentlemen he proposes to call to the heads of departments. It is believed, and there is terror in the thought, that he has deliberately taken his pocket slate and ciphered out the Cabinet for himself. How does he know whether his Cabinet will please the party? Well, perhaps he don't care very much whether the party is pleased. At any rate the wives of the persons assembled at Washington, and by courtesy called statesmen, shake their heads and say they know nothing about Grant. He was a military necessity, and that's all; or, in the last words of "Hamlet," "the rest is silence."

It will be remembered that the House of Representatives some time ago hurriedly repealed the Tenure-of-Office bill, and it must have been noticed that the Senate has not done anything of the sort; and it is tolerably apparent that it will not be done. Clearly, in the first place, the Senate would unwillingly, in any case, resign the peculiar power which it has exercised during the war with Andrew Johnson; and certainly it appears there is a disposition, while Grant withholds his confidence from the Senators, to hold the Senate in a position to subordinate him. More than that, there is a bill before the Senate, and likely to be passed, forbidding a person in the military and naval service holding civil office. The real intent and meaning of the bill is to prevent Grant from making a general Secretary of War and an admiral Secretary of the Navy. This is the more significant because it is no secret that it is Grant's disposition to do just that.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

A General Scramble for Plunder.

The Washington correspondence of the *N. Y. Evening Post* says:—

The force of precedent has never been more strikingly shown than in the case of grants of land and subsidies in bonds to railroads. If we remember aright, the earliest steps taken by the Government towards encouraging pioneer settlement of the great Western Territories met with no feeble opposition; and slow progress was made in securing the passage of a law granting homesteads to pioneer settlers. About 1841 or 1842 a law was passed granting homesteads to Oregon pioneers, and was a great concession on the part of Congress, and encouraged many pioneers in their emigration westward. And twenty years ago public sentiment had progressed so far that an immense quantity of the public lands were granted to the State of Illinois to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad—about 2,600,000 acres; one-fourteenth of the area of the State. The results were beneficial to the nation, and to day Illinois is one of the most thrifty States in the Union. Following close upon this donation there were granted and conceded to Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and California, 60,000,000 acres of land.

The grants made for the benefit of the railroad enterprises by States may be tabulated thus:—

States.	Proportionate area.	Acres.
Alabama	1-8	3,730,000
Arkansas	1-7	4,804,000
California	1-40	3,720,000
Florida	1-17	2,380 000
Iowa	1-5	6,750,000
Illinois	1-14	2 595,000
Louisiana	1-17	1,579 000
Michigan	1-7	5,328,000
Minnesota	1-6	7 785,000
Mississippi	1-15	2,062 000
Missouri	1-11	3 745 000
Kansas	1-7	7,753 000
Wisconsin	1-16	5,378,000
Total		57,587,000
Pacific Railroad corporations		124,000,000
Wagon roads		3,225,000
Total		184,812,000
Canal grants:—		
Ohio		1,100 000
Indiana		1,439,000
Illinois		200,000
Wisconsin		325 000
Michigan		1,250,000
Aggregate of grants		189,216,000

The area of the public domain is 1,465,500,000 acres, and we find that more than one-eighth of the public domain has thus been given away. The quantity of land conveyed by these grants far exceeds in the aggregate the area of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and one-half of Indiana. About twenty-one millions of these lands have been certified to the beneficiaries.

The Danbury Disaster.

A correspondent of the Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*, who has been over the ground at Danbury, devastated at the recent flood, says:—

"The reservoirs from which Danbury was supplied with water were situated about two miles northwesterly from the centre of the borough, the lower one containing about ten, and the upper one twenty acres, the water in the lower one being twenty-five feet, while the upper one was only ten in depth. The whole body of water from these reservoirs came rushing down, and was increased by the giving way of the dam on the stream below, until the noise of the rushing waters was heard long before it reached town, and is described as resembling the sound produced by a tornado, and a gentleman informs us that when he first saw the rushing waters they appeared like a wall some nine or ten feet high."

MEXICO.

Outrages on Americans—An Insult to our Government.

A gentleman who arrived in New York on the 4th inst. gives the following news from Mexico:—

I have just arrived from Mexico. During a residence of fourteen years in that country I have witnessed many shameless and brutal outrages upon American citizens, and when these were brought to the notice of the American Government no attention was paid to them by those whose business it was to ask for redress or give protection. While such men as Kosta, of Smyrna notoriety, would command the attention of our naval commanders, as well as our Secretary of State, native-born Americans have had to suffer death, imprisonment, and every other indignity that the semi-barbarous Mexicans could inflict without causing a single diplomatic note to issue from the State Department, or a remonstrance from any quarter except by some newspaper.

I have seen the American flag torn from its flagstaff in Guaymas and dragged insultingly through the streets by a howling mob of half-naked Mexicans, while at anchor near the town where this shameless insult was perpetrated lay the St. Mary, United States man-of-war, without offering to shield our flag. Neither did our Government ever demand any apology or redress for this insult. During the late civil war General Butler hung one of our own people for doing what these half-civilized Mexicans did to our flag, with this difference—Mulford only pulled the flag down, while the Mexicans not only tore the flag from the flagstaff, but dragged it through the streets.

On the 4th day of January of this year the writer of this happened to be in the Mexican port of San Blas, on the Pacific. There was an American schooner there from San Francisco which had discharged her cargo and was ready to sail. Without any previous notice an armed file of half-naked soldiers were placed on board of his vessel, with orders to prevent her sailing. The captain in vain produced his papers to prove that all was right, but all arguments and reasoning were left aside, and he was told that they had the power and cause to exercise it.

At this juncture the American man-of-war Mohongo, Captain Stephen B Luce, came into the port, dropped her anchor, and her captain at once proceeded to investigate the case of this schooner. His clear head comprehended the whole matter. He said but few words; these few, however, were directly to the point. The schooner was forthwith released, the captain's manifest delivered in a gracious manner, with a host of apologies to him as well as to Captain Luce. Captain Luce despatched this affair in less than one hour, and as he left informed the Mexican officials that he should be back that way in about ten days; that his business was to look after the interests of American citizens. This is the first instance among the many that I have been witness to in Mexico that prompt redress has been demanded by our naval officers, and as promptly complied with by the sneaking curs who perpetrated the insult, and who generally resort to diplomacy and juggiery to avoid making amends for the outrages they commit.

This action of a naval commander upon the Mexican coast is worth recording, as it is the first instance of our navy being of any value to us in the protection of American interests in Mexico.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

Annexing the Islands of the Atlantic.

The islands of the sea that hang on the verge of the American continent, like ripe fruit, are almost ready to drop into the lap of the American eagle. But old scarecrows, like the raven of the *Tribune*, are horrified at the idea that anything that Secretary Seward favors should succeed, and take to croaking about "too much territory," and all that sort of humbug, so familiar to windy reformers and number one demagogues. Here is St. Domingo, according to the account furnished by the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, knocking at Uncle Sam's door, and asking to be admitted. There, too, stands pugnacious young Cuba imploring succor to throw off the yoke of Spain, that she may gather herself under the protecting wing of the American eagle. There, too, is bankrupt old Spain, ready to get rid of her refractory stepchild, if Uncle Sam will only say the word. But Uncle Sam, like an old goose, is frightened out of his wits by the clamor of the ravens of the *Tribune*, that it would be a foolish speculation—that we have "too much territory." This invariably has been the cry of old women and old noodles, whenever mention has been made of adding another star to our standard—another State to our continent. As well might an individual fear too much health or religion—too much virtue. The more strands there are in a rope the stronger it becomes, and what is true of cables is equally true of States and nations. Our institutions are capable of infinite extension, like an India-rubber telescope, and with every extension they become more liberalized and less clannish, sectional, and bigoted. The fears now expressed against more territory caused the "Elders of Ephesus" to shudder over the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and New Mexico. When Mr. Jefferson mentioned the purchase of the two former States a certain class of croakers, in New England, particularly, were horrified, and for years opposed their introduction in the family of States with as much virulence as they would have fought against the introduction of the smallpox or the potato blight. How thankful we should be that those delusive alarms were not listened to by those who then guided our destinies! How sensible people twenty years from now will look back and wonder that such bogus reformers as Greeley could be tolerated! But it was ever thus.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

COAL.

The Production in Pennsylvania.

The *Miners' Journal* publishes a report of the coal trade of the United States for the year 1868, from which we learn that the whole supply of anthracite sent to market during the year was 13,406,016 tons, against 12,211 215 tons in 1867—an increase of 1,193,801 tons. The following figures show the sources of this supply, and the gain of each over the previous year:—

	Tons.	Gain.
Wyoming and Lacka. region	4 990 813	663 401
Schuylkill	4,414,356	79 586
Lehigh	2,507 582	445 136
Shamokin	492,365	6,568
Sent to market	14,405,016	1,193,731

Of the 79,536 tons increase from Schuylkill, 26,723 tons was an increase on the Mananoy and Lehigh road, leaving the increase via the Schuylkill Valley only 53,813 tons. The following shows the course of trade and the supply from different regions:—

	Schuylkill.	Wyoming.	Lehigh.
1860	3 270,516	2 941,817	1,821,774
1861	2 697 489	3 055,140	1,738,377
1862	2,890 598	2 145 770	1 351,054
1863	3,433 295	3 759 619	1,894 718
1864	3,642,218	3,980,836	2,054,669
1865	3,785,802	3 250,658	1 822 535
1866	4 633,487	4 736,616	2,128 867
1867	4,334 820	5,328,324	2,002 446
1868	4,414,358	5,997,813	2,507,582

In 1860 the Schuylkill region was 328,699 tons ahead of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions. It has fallen 1,576,457 tons behind in a period of nine years. The supply of anthracite and bituminous coal in 1868 was 2,443,394 tons, against 2,300,638 tons in 1867, an increase of 142,711 tons—making the total increase of all kinds 1,336,512 tons, against 269,989 tons increase in 1867. The whole supply of coal mined in the United States in 1868 was 25 047,810 tons. This is a little over one-fourth the production in the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1867, which was 104,500,180 tons, an increase of 40,000,000 tons in thirteen years. Of the supply of 15,608,916 tons of anthracite, nearly, if not quite, 6,000,000 tons were consumed on the lines short of tide-water, and sent into the interior; and of the balance, 9,605,016 tons, not less than 7,000,000 tons were sent to the markets east of and in the vicinity of New York, leaving only 2,005,016 tons for the consumption of Philadelphia and all the markets south of Philadelphia.

—A Boston paper announces the death of "the venerable Berry Woman of Newbury, Mrs. Betsy Rogers," at the age of ninety-six years. She walked five miles last summer into Newburyport, with a peck of berries on each arm. It is estimated that she brought to market during her lifetime three thousand bushels of berries. She leaves a snug little sum and five generations of descendants, including nearly fifty persons.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Accident—Card from Tennessee Congressmen—European Market Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee School Fraud.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Representatives Arnell, Mullins, and Nunn, of Tennessee, in a card, denounce as a wilful and malicious falsehood the publications which connect them in any way with the school fund fraud in that State.

The Accident on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

SCRANTON, Feb. 6.—The injuries of Galusha A Grow by the accident on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad yesterday at Pemberton, forty miles from this city, were not of a serious character. He was *en route* to his home in Susquehanna county from Harrisburg, where he had just attended a meeting of the State Central Committee, of which he is chairman. The rear car of the train was thrown down an embankment ten feet in height, and made a complete revolution. The stove broke from its fastenings, and set the car on fire. Mr. Grow was warming his feet at the stove, and had a narrow escape from being fatally burned. None of the passengers in the car were seriously injured, Mr. Grow having suffered the most of any, his clothing being nearly burned from his person. He reached this city yesterday at noon, and left for Glenwood by the express in the afternoon.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 6—A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93¼@93¾; United States 5-20s, 76¾. The Stock market is quiet and steady. Erie buoyant; Illinois Central, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s. 4d. Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.

LONDON, Feb. 6—A. M.—Turpentine, 34s.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Stocks firm but unsettled. Gold, 135¾. Exchange, 109¾. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; do, 1864, 110; do, 1865, 111¼; new, 109; 1867, 107½; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 86; Canton Co., 60; Cumberland preferred, 36½; New York Central, 161¾; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 145¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central 130½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 102¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Cotton firmer; sales of 3500 bales at 30¼c. Flour quiet, and without decided change; sales of 4500 barrels. Wheat dull, and without decided change. Corn steady; sales of 29 000 bushels mixed Western at 80@86c. Oats firmer; sales of 25 000 bushels at 76@78c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess $36@32·50. Lard dull; steam rendered, 20¾@20¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Cotton firm, middling uplands 30 cents. Flour quiet and inactive. Wheat dull; sales of prime Pennsylvania at $1 80@1·83. Corn dull; prime white at 87@88c.; yellow [illegible]; receipts small. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1·55@1·60. Pork firm at $33. Bacon active; rib sides, 17¼@18c.; clear do., 18¾@19c.; shoulders, 15¾@16c. Ham, 20c. Lard quiet at 21c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M

Received by telegraph from Glendinning Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent R.	161¼	West. Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36½	Cleveland & Toledo	104¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	95	Toledo & Wab.	64
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul R c	64¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93½	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83¾	Adams Express	63½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	92	Tenn. 6s, new	67
Chi. and R. I. R.	133	Gold	135¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	119	Market steady.	
Pacific Mail S. Co.	115½		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Stroud.—In the case of Behrens vs. Raseh, an action of ejectment, before reported, the jury, after having been out two days and nights, this morning returned a verdict for the defendant.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Taylor, Richards & Co. vs. W. C. Vinyard & Co. An action to recover on a book account. The defense alleged that plaintiffs had agreed to be content with fifty per cent. of their claim. Verdict for defendants.

Peter Peiffer and wife vs. John Gilfillen. An action to try the right to an alley way. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Sarah Ann Weimuth vs. William N. Davis. An action to recover for the board of a child. Verdict for plaintiff, $443.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Two Courts were held to-day, one by Judge Allison and one by Judge Brewster, but there was nothing of interest before either.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking-office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia, for the week ending January 21, 1869:—Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren and family, Troy, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, William Kumbel Wilson, Brooklyn, New York; William A. Cromwell, Brooklyn, New York; Gustavus Wolff, Baden-Baden; Commander H. B. Lowry and family, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Milton Courtright, Erie, Pa.; T. H. Bartlett, Rome; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fellows, New York; Mrs. Gideon J. Tucker, P. F. C. Tucker; New York; G. R. Friday, New York; Bvt. Major H. E. Smith, Bvt. Major R. L. Burnett, U. S. Army; Edward T. Williams, M. D., Boston; John Ferguson and family, New York and Stamford; George A. Brown, Boston; Miss C. M. Gibson, New York.

Foreign Gossip.

—It is the fashion of some Paris papers to speak of the toilets of the *monde* and *demi-monde* in the same breath. Two members of the aristocracy have written to the *Gaulois* to demand that their wives' names may not be mentioned, in case the editor transgresses he will be liable to a fine, according to the law Guillouet.

—Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway, has published, at Stockholm, a pamphlet of sixty pages with the title, "Ideas and Reflections on Modern Tactics." The principal conclusion of the royal author is that the armies which have become so large since the French Revolution must be reduced. He would have them weaker in numbers, but improved in quality and organization.

—In Vienna the Government forbids the parodying of public characters at masked balls. At one of the entertainments recently given in that city two visitors appeared dressed up as Count Bismark and Baron Beust, and walked about arm-in-arm. This tentative proposal of an alliance between the two nations so lately at war was received with marked dissatisfaction by the crowd; and finally the two diplomats were seized by the police. Austria has not yet forgotten Koniggratz.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

Money continues in fair demand, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent; first-class mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government securities were in steady demand for investment. 108¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; 113¾ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; and 109 for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 58@58¼, a slight advance; Reading at 47½@47¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 34, no change; and Northern Central at 48¾@48¾, an advance of ¼.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 12¼, no change; 45 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh, and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 239 was bid for North America; 159½ for Philadelphia; 123½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 58½ for Girard; 75 for Western; 73½ for City; 67 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 31½ for Lehigh Navigation; 65 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12¾ for Susquehanna anal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '64, cp	109¾	20 sh Steb & Ind. R.	
$1000 Pa Cp 5s	Jan. 92⅝	oi	51⅝
$4700 City 6s, New	101	45 sh Leh V R	56
$10000 do	101	9 do	56
$ 600 do	Old. 97¾	41 do	56
$1000 Read R 6s '70	97	100 sh N Central	48¾
$500 N Pa 7s, scrip	81⅝	100 do	48⅞
$2500 do	84	100 sh N Y & M	44¼
$1000 Pa cp 5s	90	100 sh Fulton Coal	8⅝
$2400 Pa 6s, 2 series	105¾	100 sh Read	47⅞
200 sh Hestonville	12¾	100 do	47⅞
240 sh Penna R	58	100 do	47⅞
100 do	58	400 do	47¾
12 do	58⅛	100 do	47¾
69 do	58	5 do	47¾
100 sh Cata Pf	34	100 do	47¾

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	135	10·25	A. M.	135¼
10·01	"	135¼	11·10	"	135¼
10·10	"	135¼	11 13	"	135¼
10·11	"	135¼	11·35	"	135¼
10·18	"	135¼	11 37	"	135¼
10·22	"	135¼	12·00	M.	135¼
10·23	"	135	12 05	P. M.	135¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@109¾; do. July, 1867, 109@109¼; do. 1868, 109¼@109¾; 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·28.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@111¾; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅝; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¾@111⅛; do. 1865, new, 108¾@109¼; do., 1867, new, 109 @109¼; do., 1868, 109¼@109¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¾@102¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 130¼@132.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@113⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110¾; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 111@111¼; July, 1865, 109@109¼; do., 1867, 109¼@109¾; do. 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 108¾@109. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@101¾. Gold, 135¼.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money was easier at 7 per cent on call, with an abundant supply to brokers on miscellaneous securities at that rate; occasional loans are made on Government securities at 6 per cent, but the bulk of the business is done at legal rates. Commercial paper is in demand for first names at 7@9 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange was dull and weak, with but few purchases for shipment. The non-arrival of the Dale steamer will prevent the despatch of any mail to-morrow, and has checked the demand. We quote. —London, 60 days, 109¾@109¾; London, sight, 110@110¼; Paris, long, 5·15½@5·15; Paris, short, 5·12½@5·08¾; Antwerp 5 17½@5·16¼; Swiss, 5·17½@5·16¼; Hamburg, 36½@36¾; Amsterdam, 40@40¼; Frankfort, 41¼@41¾; Bremen, 79@79¼; Berlin, 71¾@72."

From the Times.

"The rates for money to the brokers are 7@8 per cent,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Butler-Kilpatrick Match.

From the N. Y. Times.

The "return match" in the "home and home" series between Generals Butler and Kilpatrick is going on finely. The "innings" (to borrow a figure from cricket) at Lowell last fall ended in the bowling out of Kilpatrick, with a very small score. In the present Washington match, Butler first went to the bat, and it looked for a while as if his Chili friend would be also batted out of his game, with neither honors nor profits. But now the latter has suddenly retrieved himself, so that we are already prepared to hail him victor.

We speak thus metaphorically of the contest over the "consolidation of the South American Missions" — which, after being effected in the House, at Butler's instance, has just been undone again in the Senate at Kilpatrick's instance—because those gentlemen represent this to be "purely a personal matter." Or, rather, General Butler takes the ground that he is proceeding from purely patriotic and General Kilpatrick from purely personal motives. While General Kilpatrick makes, curiously enough, exactly the same point against General Butler. Kilpatrick says that Butler resolved last November to "crush Kilpatrick," and that "now the blow has come." If so, not only does Kilpatrick evidently have "claims on Chili," (probably on account of "the *Te Deum*") but Butler as evidently admits that he has claims, or else he himself would not try to "crush Kilpatrick" in this particular way.

Butler, we repeat, carried the House by a great majority, while Kilpatrick has carried the Senate by a majority equally great. Which of the two must yield? Butler defends his proposition on the highest of grounds —economy; and that is precisely the ground on which Kilpatrick defends his. Which is right? And *is* it a "national" or a "personal" matter—this union of the Chili and Peru missions? Here is a fine chance for oil on the troubled waters—for a compromise between Butler and Kilpatrick, arranged by some mutual friend of both.

The New Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are gradually discovering who are *not* going into the new Cabinet The *Springfield Republican* announces, by authority apparently, that Mr. Evarts "does not wish to continue Attorney-General under Grant. Were he offered the post of his old friend Mr. Seward his feelings might be different, but he will not serve as Attorney-General under the new administration." Mr. J. W. Forney reminds us that "under Polk, Buchanan was regarded as the future Secretary of State three months before the inauguration; so with Webster under Taylor, Marcy under Pierce, and Seward under Lincoln." Now, however, "the whole situation impresses everybody with the belief that the man who can manage such a condition of affairs so wisely, shows by this single trait a rare aptitude for the great work confided to him by a grateful people." Even Mr. Gideon Welles, it is rumored, contemplates retirement, and feels no interest in the naval appropriations. We can hardly credit this. Mr. Doolittle certainly does not intend entering the Cabinet, as he proposes coming to New York to reside. Nor do we suppose that Mr. Henderson has any ambition of this kind, or he would not run away to Cuba. Thus we might continue our process of elimination, if the discussion were really of value.

The truth is, this "Cabinet question" is of little interest to anybody but the small company of politicians who live in the city of Washington. We should like to know the names early enough on March 4 to have decent biographical sketches written for the *Tribune* of March 5, but there our curiosity ends. The Cabinet is not an essential part of the Government. In a pinch, we have no doubt republican institutions could survive the omission to appoint any Cabinet at all. The offices are created to give the Executive efficiency. A Cabinet serves the President as a staff serves the general of an army, and it remains for the President to say just what service it shall perform. He may select statesmen and experienced politicians, whose province it would be to counsel him—leaving the routine work to subordinates. He may take representative party men, and give his Cabinet a political significance. He may call around him councillors, or creatures, or workers—the country holds him and not them responsible. When Gen. Washington became President he gave the State Department to a man eminent among "the statesmen" of the period. His Attorney-General was a superficial lawyer. His Secretary of the Treasury was an aide on his military staff, a young man of thirty-three. "You are to marshal us as may be best for the public good." This was Jefferson's theory of the President's relations to his Cabinet officers. Washington treated them as ministers, with power at times to overrule his own decisions. A merry time they gave him when the ambition of Hamilton and Jefferson began to fester! Jackson's Cabinet was composed finally of creatures—blind mediums of his will—such a Cabinet as we now see under Mr. Johnson. Mr. Seward assures us that a Secretary is merely the "deacon" of the church. We therefore presume Mr. Johnson's theory to be that his Cabinet advisers serve at his feasts and distribute the bread and the wine. He has certainly been well served. Mr. Lincoln probably had no theory. He seemed to have dropped the name of his rivals at the Chicago Convention into a hat and taken out the first seven. His Cabinet was neither one thing nor another. His policy, for instance, had no more unsparing critic than the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase. Omitting Seward, Chase, and Stanton, Lincoln's Cabinet was weak, and of these three Mr. Stanton was probably the only one upon whom he could lean, or who was personally devoted to him. If the war had not held the Lincoln Government together by the force of outside pressure, it would have been shattered in two years.

General Grant will find precedents for every course he may take but one. No President has ever made his Cabinet merely so many staff-officers, and selected them without regard to their politics, influence, or fame. It is possible he may consider that to do this will be to best serve the public, and that he means to put men in power who will do the civil work, just as Generals Rawlins, and Badeau, and Parker, and the remainder of his staff, do the army work now. He may say, for instance, to General Rawlins or General Badeau, "I give you the Treasury, and I want the revenues collected, and you must have no thought of politics; you obey my orders, and take counsel from no other authority." This would be quite as constitutional a Cabinet as Mr. Lincoln's, but it would practically remove out of the range of political ambition any Cabinet station, and its success as an experiment would depend upon the temper of Congress. A Cabinet office has grown to be almost the prerogative of ambitious politicians, and they will not easily surrender it. There is a large number of "ripe and experienced statesmen" who look upon a portfolio as their right. When we come to coldly analyze their claims we have odd results. One aspirant has been the "war-horse" of his State for thirty years! For thirty years he has lived upon the Government, and now his office has fled! He has "claims," therefore, and must "have something!" Another "statesman" did not receive the nomination he expected at the last convention! He pulled his wires sedulously, but he was beaten by a small majority. Now he demands "recognition!" Another has wealth and ambition, but yearns for society. He simply asks to be the "common sense" member of the administration. He can neither write, nor speak, nor suggest, and probably did not determine to vote for Grant until he was sure he was to be elected. Now he thinks Grant should surround himself with "practical men." The gushing young orator who stumped every county in his State (expenses and service all duly paid by the committee), and has been four years in the House, desires to spend six in the Senate. The patronage of the Interior, for instance, would fix the Senate question, and so he demands consideration "on behalf of the people," and as "the reward of his many toils!"

With men like these, clamorous, uneasy, and eager for mere advancement, we can understand the doubt and hesitation of General Grant, and can well appreciate his rumored determination to make his Cabinet a personal staff, selected for their power to work and their devotion to his administration. We venture no suggestions. As we have said, we have no curiosity and little concern about the Cabinet. Grant has but to consider two things —first, his duty to the people, and second, his obligations as a man of honor to the Republican party. He can find the men to do his work, and we trust he may find men who will work. Every other consideration is second to this. His history shows that we may trust his judgment. When great battles were to be fought he found one instrument in command of a dratted camp—in disgrace and under a cloud; another in an ex-quartermaster commanding a small cavalry detachment. We presume there were many "experienced" and "ambitious" soldiers who murmured at the strange and unmilitary preference. But neither soldier nor citizen now questions the wisdom that lifted from obscurity and gave to the armies of the Union the brilliant Sherman and the illustrious Sheridan.

Is the United States Bound to Protect Thieves?

From the N. Y. Herald.

There is no denial of the truth that to-day the United States Senate is the focus of all the great rings which have combined for the wholesale plunder of the national wealth. We recognize this, however, as the very natural result of the gigantic struggle through which it has been our destiny to pass. Before the war was sprung upon us, we were the representatives of a single magnificent impulse of civilization working in a thoroughly legitimate direction. We scarcely had a government, and hardly needed one. Our people looked for position, for profits, for honors in the development of the country. If there existed a few government contractors, they were so few that they were lost upon the Indian frontier or in the din of commerce and manufactures. The war came; our progress was turned back upon itself, or was, by the force of events, shaped into warlike channels. Many of the keen brains that had aided in conducting us to civilization became demoralized, and, losing sight of their former efforts, trained their powers upon the United States Treasury; for it was in this Treasury that the whole wealth, the whole strength and sinew of the people was poured as the most potent force for the preservation of an intact nationality. The Treasury, therefore, represented a vast contribution of the profits of civilization from those who had been laboring to produce it in the Northern States. From this almost inexhaustible storehouse vast sums were to be expended for national preservation. Those who have but one principle in business life, and that "to go as near Sing Sing as possible and miss it," immediately grasped at the splendid prize, and grasped it, too, through the United States Congress. Contracts for arms, munitions of war, ships and supplies were generously dealt out in true political style to the constituents of those members of Congress who depended for position more upon financial influence or personal corruption than upon native genius. And so the war continued. Every day the corruption increased, until ring after ring was formed, each circling about a hundred minor rings, and all enclosed within the one great circle, the United States Congress, and especially its Senatorial branch.

At length the war closed, but it left behind it the most gigantic fabric of swindling that the world has seen. It pervaded every department of our Government, and threw its shadow over every Congressional act. Under the glittering plea of reconstruction the people were entertained four years, while the leeches upon the public purse clung not only to the Treasury, but to the Congress through which they thrived.

The power has now changed. Formerly the Congress controlled the rings; but these have grown to magnificent proportions, and now in turn show their power over those who gave them being. How far this ring influence extends is now clearly marked. Under the lash of the Hon. Ben Butler the line has been drawn, and the Tenure-of-Office bill marks the division. The House of Representatives has placed itself in opposition to the existing ring system, and by its vote has shown to the people who is and who is not in favor of supporting the corruptions of war.

We have now to deal with the Senate—the great ring which is described about all the others; the ring which has conferred all appointments and keeps them confirmed; the ring that has almost ruined the country by trying to absorb the whole power of the Government, and the ring which now shows an unbroken front, and apparently stands pledged to sustain with all its resistive force the attack which it foresees the coming administration will make upon it. Here, then, the issue is boldly drawn, and we may at once prepare for an encounter between the public plunderers through the United States Senate and the Executive branch of the Government. The Senate in the contest will represent the amount of plunder which has been gathered in the last seven years, while General Grant will represent the wish of the people for a return to economical and careful administration of the public property, treasure, and civil positions. The former will doubtless make a very desperate struggle, but the people, suffering to the last extreme to maintain the host of thieves who now fatten upon the national misery, will support Grant. There is but one way for the Senate to set itself right before the country, and that is by following the lead of the House of Representatives in the revocation of the Tenure-of-Office law. The United States Senate is not bound to protect thieves, no matter how unfortunate it has been in falling into their hands. Better break loose from them at once, or the people, under the coming administration, will tumble the whole Senatorial fabric to the ground and reorganize that body after the model set by the founders of the Government.

The Reduction of the Army.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is agreed on all hands that a reduction of the army is both practicable and desirable, and yet, in the multiplicity of methods of reduction, it begins to be somewhat questionable whether some of the various plans will not so counteract as to give us no immediate reduction at all.

Congress, meanwhile, has unquestionably gone to work in the right way by taking the opinions of sound and able officers of intelligence, candor, and experience. The remedy proposed by nearly all these officers is consolidation—consolidation of all sorts, from companies in the field up to bureaus in Washington; and Secretary Schofield capped the climax by suggesting the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments under one head.

Now, the important and hopeful feature in this theory of "consolidation" is that it reduces expenses in the most expensive part of the military establishment—namely, among officers. You must discharge a great many private soldiers before you equal the saving made by mustering out one officer. You can defray with a Major-General's pay and allowances the wages of a great many soldiers. Hence, we say, the striking feature of the plans proposed of late by officers for reducing the army in this wholesale slaughter among departmental bureaus where so much mere clerkly work is done by those who have the rank and pay of high commissioned officers.

And yet, the moment that a proposition is broached to carry "consolidation" into practical effect, it arouses hostility. For example, Mr. Wilson's bill proposes to reduce the infantry regiments to thirty, by consolidating such of them as may at any time fall below a certain fixed mark of regimental strength, from the natural causes of depletion. This proposition calls out opposition on the ground that it "destroys the identity of regiments" and "blots out their record." But, after all, you must either do that or blot out some regiments altogether. You cannot have your cake and eat it. And we venture to say that this mode of reduction would be more acceptable in general than the rude turning out of their profession of officers whose only crime is that they are *de trop*.

Many of the new regiments are officered by men once connected with old ones, and promoted to their new commands for special gallantry in the war. What will you do with them? Turn them out altogether? Set them adrift with no profession? It seems to us that Mr. Wilson's proposition is much more just in making the reduction less sudden and providing vacancies for officers whom we raised to their places only the other day. The fact is, that we treat the army officers rather cavalierly in thus constantly expanding and contracting the army by legislation, each time snapping off official heads by the score in the process. It was we who appointed them to their present commands, mainly as rewards for service, and we should therefore make our economies go as little injustice as possible to them. It is worse than perpetually giving medals for service, and then taking them away again for a whim; because it is *occupations* that we are dealing with.

It is also clear that in any system of reorganization some sacrifice of the constituent parts of corps must be made. But, by leaving details to the War Department—and, substantially, to General Grant—Mr. Wilson's bill provides that practical justice may be done. The eight regiments will doubtless be consolidated, the right names, numbers, and flags will remain. As it is, there is a perpetual ebb and flow of the rank and file in every regiment, whereby, though its traditions and honors remain, its actual members change. As for officers, their own promotions carry them from regiment to regiment.

Our purpose, however, is not specially to commend Senator's Wilson's bill as the best possible method of reduction. On the contrary, we think that, in connection with it, some peremptory reduction could be effected. We only wished to show that it is hopeless to wait for a plan to which no possible objection could be raised.

General Grant and the Republican Party.

From the N. Y. World.

An editorial of the *Times*, though written with a different aim, corroborates all the *World* has said respecting the distrust and ill-feeling which have grown up between General Grant and the Republican leaders. Trying to deny all it can, the *Times* finds itself able to deny so little that it deepens rather than effaces the impression that General Grant and the Republican leaders have no confidence in each other. The President-elect, the *Times* would have us think, is going to appeal from the Republican leaders to the Republican masses; that is, he is going to unseat the recognized chiefs of the party and mount into their vacant saddle himself. But as he has never been a Republican, except *pro hac vice* to be a candidate for office, the steed may prove a little restive under so raw a rider. The *Times* has a clear enough perception of this difficulty, and seeks to evade it by suggesting that General Grant will form a new party of his own, consisting of the conservative Republicans and moderate Democrats, using each of the old parties as a quarry for the construction of his new edifice. This is the same idea which the Seward clique put into the head of President Johnson, and which blossomed out in the famous Philadelphia Convention. We doubt whether the success of that brilliant endeavor has prepossessed the masses of either party in favor of a similar experiment.

The *Times'* article makes General Grant about the same kind of a Republican that President Johnson affected to be in 1865-6, and conjectures that he will adopt the same tactics.

We have no leisure to look into the files of the *Times* for the year preceding the Philadelphia Convention; but if our memory be not at fault, such a search would supply us with many articles in the same vein as the one quoted—articles the burden of which was to show that the Republican party had accomplished its mission, and to facilitate the formation of a new party composed chiefly of Republican elements, with a sufficient accession of Democrats to overbalance the loss of the radicals. The *rôle* assigned to President Johnson then, was similar to that suggested for General Grant now.

It is so easy for the mind to slide into former trains of thought, that it may not be very surprising that the editor of the *Times*, who was the author of the Philadelphia Address, should look at new subjects from his old points of view; but one would suppose that he, at least, would remember the autumn blight of that movement, as well as its spring buds. He was pitched neck-and-heels out of the Republican National Committee, of which he was chairman, like Satan over the battlements of heaven; and he sullenly abandoned the movement when he found that the Democratic Convention of this State could not be inveigled into a compromise of its position. True indeed it is, that General Grant was a Philadelphia Convention man as well as Mr. Raymond; that he stood at the right hand of President Johnson when he received the Philadelphia Committee; that he was in the retinue of the President while the latter "swung around the circle" making speeches to promote the Philadelphia movement. But the *Times* goes pretty far in assuming, at this late day, in spite of all that has since occurred, that General Grant, from having been a lackey in such a movement, is now preparing to become the leader in a similar one. It was once a custom in great houses for lackeys to inherit the garments of their lords after they had ceased to be in fashion; but the relative positions of General Grant and President Johnson have so greatly changed, that the new President may have some reluctance to wear the cast-off political clothes of his predecessor. Perhaps the *Times* thinks it would be pleasant for him to be the central body in such a system than a satellite. If such a movement could succeed, it might please General Grant to lead it; but perhaps he will regard President Johnson's attempt to form a personal party rather as a warning than an example. If Mr. Johnson, instead of trimming for the first year or two, and trying to form a new party, had boldly thrown himself upon the support of the Democrats, he and not General Grant would take the inauguration oath on the 4th of next month. To govern successfully without a party, or to form a personal party, is impossible under our institutions. Even Washington could not stand upon his personal influence, but was forced into the Federal party. The only two Presidents who ever attempted to form a personal party were Tyler and Johnson, one having been elected by Whigs and the other by Republicans. They felt that it would not be quite honorable to go straight into the camp of the enemy; but they had better have done so than to incur the vigorous maledictions of the party that elected them without gaining the confidence of the other. Both Tyler and Johnson were made candidates because they were not in full sympathy with the party, as a make-weight to catch doubtful votes.

General Grant was given the first place on the Republican ticket for the same reason that in the preceding election Mr. Johnson was assigned the second. Generally, when a President and the party that elected him find themselves out of harmony, it is in consequence of the unintended promotion to the first office of a man who was elected to the second. It was a dispensation of Providence, and not party prevision, that brought about the jangle. But in this case, the Republican party has deliberately elected a man known to be out of sympathy with them to the office of President. They have knowingly created such an incongruity as accidentally happened by the elevation of Mr. Johnson to an office they never intended he should fill. They thought it a clever piece of strategy to seduce General Grant to be their candidate, and prevent his election by the Democrats. But this kind of smartness is very apt to overreach itself. In the present instance, it has led to a jangle before the inauguration, and nobody in the Republican party knows what to count upon afterwards.

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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 10,746 for four shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to Abraham Rumbaugh, late of Westmoreland county, Pa., deceased, dated the 3d day of December, 1857, the same having been lost or destroyed.

JACOB RUMBAUGH,
Executor of Abraham Rumbaugh deceased.
Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1869 1 22 fs 31*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. Five-story brick hotel and dwelling, No. 114 Spruce street, between Front and Second streets. All that five story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce street, between Front and Second streets, No. 114; containing in front on Spruce street 21 feet, and extending in depth about 102 feet. It is occupied as a hotel and dwelling; on the first floor is a large bar-room, dining-room, and kitchen, with private entrance; on the second floor, large parlor, 3 chambers, 2 bath-rooms and water-closet, and on the third, fourth, and fifth stories, in all about 28 rooms. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about April 1, 1869. The above property is convenient to the Spruce Street Market, and near the Delaware river.

No. 2. Modern three story brick dwelling, No. 2040 Locust street. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Locust street, east of Twenty-first street, No. 2040; containing in front on Locust street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to Stewart street. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about June 20, 1869.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Very valuable Business Stand, southwest corner of Market and Strawberry streets. All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Market and Strawberry streets; containing in front on Market street 14 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet, more or less. Terms, $8000 may remain on mortgage. Possession on or about June 8, 1869. Present rent, $2500 a year.

The above is an old and well-established business stand.

No. 2. Four-story Brick Store, No. 2 Strawberry street.—All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, on the west side of Strawberry street, south of Market street, No. 2; containing in front 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 30 feet, more or less.

Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about July 26, 1870.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Elias Reinheimer, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Valuable Business Stand. Store, N. W. corner of Frankford road and Columbia avenue., Nineteenth ward, 41 feet front, 160 feet deep to Leib street, three fronts. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick building and lot of ground situate Nos. 1700 and 1702 Frankford road, N. W. corner of Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward; the lot containing in front on Frankford road 41 feet, and extending in depth along Columbia avenue 160 feet to Leib street—three fronts. It has been occupied as a dry goods and clothing store; has three large bulk windows, new balcony, large hall, and 5 rooms on second floor; large yard, etc. The above is a very valuable property, and is a very good business stand. Sale absolute. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

By order of
JACOB NIRDLINGER, } Executors.
M. SEIDENBACH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 17 26 j23 f6 13] No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Business Stand.—2 Three-story Brick Stores, Nos. 1347 and 1349 Ridge avenue, above Wallace street, 36 feet front. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the easterly side of Ridge avenue, Nos. 1347 and 1349; the lot containing in front on Ridge avenue 36 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 83 feet 5 inches, and on the south line 77 feet 5 inches. The first floor is occupied as two stores, each have plate glass, etc; the upper rooms are furnished and occupied by societies. It is a valuable business location. The furniture and gas fixtures are included in the sale, free of charge. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $144. Possession of store No. 1347, July 15, 1870.

May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Lots, Oregon. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all the title and interest of L. F. Barry, trustee of Michael Herr, in the following property, viz:—

26 lots of ground, 25x100 feet, Pacific City (a city in prospective), in Washington Territory.

Also, 1-40 of the undivided part of said Pacific City.

Also, 4 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 24 lots in Canemah, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 3 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, ½ of 1½ acres.

Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, 25x100 feet.

Also, a land claim to 640 acres, near Oregon City, Oregon.

Tems Cash.

By order of L. F. Barry, Trustee,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30sw7t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Farm, 220 acres, White Horse turnpike, Centre township, Camden county, New Jersey, 6 miles from Camden, 2½ miles from Haddonfield. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm, 220 acres of land, situate on the White Horse turnpike, Camden county, N. J., about six miles from Camden, adjoining the well-known farms of Charles Willitts and Chalkley Albertson; it has a variety of soil, a portion being heavy loam, suitable for grass or grain, and a portion for trucking. Streams of never-failing water pass through the entire farm, making it desirable for dairy purposes. 800 apple trees of choice varieties. The improvements are a dwelling containing 17 rooms, 2 barns, spring house, and out-buildings. A pump of excellent water in kitchen.

Terms—Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain.

Will be shown on application to the tenant, Mr. George W. Haye.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 2 6 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick Hotel and Dwelling, No. 807 South Front street, between Catharine and Queen streets. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Front street, between Catharine and Queen streets, No. 807; the lot containing in front on Front street 20 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts, and extending in depth 120 feet. The above is occupied as a lager beer saloon and is a good business stand. Bar and fixtures included in the sale free of charge.

Immediate possession.

Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable lot, southeast corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets, First ward; 165½ feet front, 3 fronts. On Tuesday, February 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets, First ward; containing in front on Mifflin street 165 feet 4½ inches, and in depth on Fourth street 55 feet 9 inches, extending in depth along Moyamensing avenue 66 feet 3 inches. A plan may be seen at the auction rooms, showing how it could be divided into ten building lots.

Terms—Half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
1 30 s 2t] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF Algernon S. Roberts, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1067 and 1069 Beach street. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Beach street, Nos. 1067 and 1069; each lot containing in front 17 feet, and extending in depth 59 feet 10½ inches. The houses have recently been put in thorough order. Clear of all incumbrance. Possession April 1, 1869.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JEREMIAH HACKER, Deceased.—M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Very desirable Business Property. Two large and valuable Three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 316 and 318 South Fourth street, with stable and coach-house in the rear on Griscom street. Lot 45 feet front on Fourth street, 182 feet in depth to Griscom street; two fronts. On Tuesday, February 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of Fourth street, south of Spruce street, Nos. 316 and 318. The lot contains in front on Fourth street 45 feet, including a three feet wide alley, as now built over (the adjoining property on the south having the privilege of it), and extending in depth 182 feet to Griscom street, on which street it has a front of 45 feet. The improvements consist of two three-story brick residences fronting on Fourth street, one of them No. 316, with extensive back buildings, and containing the modern conveniences, etc., and a large and commodious stable and coach-house, fronting on Griscom street.

Clear of all incumbrance. The above are well and substantially built, and at a small expense could be easily altered into stores or offices. May be examined on application to the auctioneers. Terms—half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 28 30 F 6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6,
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9,
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, February 13,
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, February 20,
ETNA, Tuesday, February 23,
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30,

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Broncade.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27] No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York 3 23

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 16

13 00 & 17 REMOVED TO 13 00 & 17

BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.

MARSH & CO.'S

NEW MUSIC STORE,

NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENT

PHILADELPHIA.

Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.

JOHN MARSH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT

FOR THE SALE OF

THE B

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *After Dark* will be represented for the last time this evening.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be performed for the last time this evening.

On Monday Edmund Yates' new comedy of *Tame Cats* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's operetta of *A Marriage by Lanterns* and the comedietta of *The Swiss Cottage*.

The operetta of "66" is announced for Monday.

AT THE AMERICAN attractive variety entertainments will be given this afternoon and evening.

MADISON OBREY will give a musical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening, introducing a number of humorous songs and performing on a variety of instruments.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will read at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, in aid of the building fund of the Mercantile Library. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S second lecture at Concert Hall will be given on next Thursday evening. Subject, "Mrs. Grundy." Tickets can be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Samuel Woolston, for keeping a gambling-house at No. 909 Chesnut street, has been finally committed by Alderman Kerr.

—H. D. Gillon, who was arrested in the Washington House, as stated in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, has been finally committed by Alderman Kerr.

—Owners are wanted at the Detectives' Office for a full chest and a half of green tea, a roll of ingrain carpet, two boxes of citron, and a roll of oil-cloth.

—Patrick McQuillan, aged 22 years, residing at Phœnixville, Pa., was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, suffering from severe burns, occasioned by the explosion of a furnace at the above named place.

—A young man named Gross, while passing along Ninth and Cherry streets at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was knocked down by a man, with the evident intention of robbery. The cries of Mr. Gross brought two gentlemen to his assistance, and the thief ran and escaped.

—The following appointments were made yesterday by the Mayor:—Robert Applegate, Park Police; John Kelly, Patrolman, Second district; George W. Gibson, Schuylkill Harbor; John J. Jeffries, Sergeant, Eleventh district; Albert Engard, Schuylkill Harbor; Edward Moroney, First district.

—Mayor Fox, at the request of Postmaster Bingham, has issued an order to the lieutenants of police, having for its object the protection of the street letter-boxes from depredation. In it the policemen are notified that no one has a right to open street boxes at any time who does not wear the letter-carriers' uniform, and that the uniformed carriers are only authorized to do so within specified hours.

—Laura Greiner, aged five years, daughter of William Greiner, residing at No. 417 York avenue, died yesterday from the effect of burns received by her clothes taking fire from a stove on Thursday evening. Ludwig Greiner, grandfather of the child, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was badly burned about the hands and arms.

—A meeting of the Irish Republican Association was held last evening at Fifth and Locust streets. The following is the pledge of membership adopted by the society: "I do solemnly promise, declare, and say, that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States against all enemies, foreign and domestic: that I will support the principles of universal liberty, universal suffrage, and equal rights to all men, without distinction of color, class, or country; that I will support the protection of American industry and manufactures by favoring a protective tariff on foreign imports; that I will endeavor to destroy British influence on this continent, and that I will support and sustain the Republican party as the supporter, protector, and defender of these principles."

—Detectives Franklin and Gordon visited a thieves' den at Broad and Wood streets yesterday, and found it closed. They gained an entrance, and discovered a stove which had every appearance of recently having fire in it. Leaving the premises, Detective Franklin passed down Wood street, and near Thirteenth he noticed two young men together, one of whom entered a jewelry store and offered for sale some silverware. This party the officer arrested and detained in the store until he had secured the companion who waited outside, some distance from the place. In the meantime Detective Gordon had secured the arrest of Joseph Carles and Edward Thompson, who had made their appearance at the den. The prisoners arrested by Detective Franklin are named John Stevens and David Farrel. The accused have been held by Alderman Kerr for a further hearing on Monday.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—The revenue receipts yesterday aggregated $344,000.

—No mail steamer leaves New York to-day for Europe.

—A lady was robbed of $10,000 in the passenger cars of Baltimore yesterday.

—General Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, is in favor of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin for a position in General Grant's Cabinet.

—General Grant yesterday visited Appleton's book establishment in New York, and in the evening dined with the Hon. Hamilton Fish.

—The barque America, supposed to have some of the passengers of the Hibernia, was at anchor outside the bar, New York harbor, last evening.

—Governor Palmer has vetoed the bill regulating the fares in the railroads in the State of Illinois.

—The Hiawatha House, at McKeesport City, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $25,000; no insurance.

—The receipts from customs at this port from the 23d to the 30th ult., inclusive, aggregated $134,318.

—The lower branch of the Georgia Legislature refuses to reconsider the resolution referring negro eligibility to the Supreme Court.

—Fires occurred at Valparaiso December 31, causing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars. A number of persons perished in the flames.

—President Johnson yesterday saw Mrs. Stover and family off for Tennessee. Mrs Johnson was unable to accompany her daughter, on account of ill health.

—Spring Hill College, near Mobile, was burned on Thursday night, the students barely escaping with their lives. Loss upwards of $100,000; insurance, $35,000.

—A personal encounter took place yesterday in the Capitol of Tennessee, between Comptroller Blackburn and Representative Brown. The latter received a severe drubbing.

—A passenger train on the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna Railroad ran off the track at Beach Haven yesterday. Several persons were severely, but not fatally injured. Galusha A. Grow was severely burned.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Arrived, steamship Eagle, from New York January 28. The sugar market is animated. Provisions quiet. Other articles flat and nominal.

The *Diario* has a long editorial article to day attempting to prove that the revolutionary General Aranco was assassinated by order of General Quesada.

Late advices from St. Domingo state that the town of Seybo, in the Province of the East, has pronounced against Baez, and is in open rebellion.

A vessel just arrived from St. Thomas reports that the project for annexation to the United States is watched with a great deal of interest.

Late Venezuela papers say the vomito is still prevalent at Caraccas. The Italian Charge d'Affaires has died of it.

Many of the people prefer Rupert Monagas for President.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—A steamer from Vera Cruz arrived yesterday. She brings the following news from the City of Mexico:—A difficulty occurred in the Mexican Congress on the 15th ult., caused by a misunderstanding of parliamentary rules. The Speaker left the chair and retired from the chamber. He was joined by seventeen members, and the House was left without a quorum. The affair was subsequently arranged, and the seceding members returned next day to their seats.

Senor Altimiranti has written a letter affecting important American interests, in reply to some statements made by ex-Minister Campbell. The letter has fallen into the hands of an American citizen, and will be forwarded to New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special from the City of Mexico February 1, via Havana, says the conspirator Benitez has been shot. A conducta of $3,000,000 has left the city for Vera Cruz. Porfirio Diaz has been elected Governor of the State of Michoacan. Twenty rebels have been captured in Tamaulipas and shot.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly complete. In the House, Mr. Henry F. Cowper will move, and Mr. Mundella will second, the address to the Queen. Lord Clarendon's health is much impaired, and it is expected he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The powers participating in the Paris Conference have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on their proposals. King George has returned to Athens, and is engaged in forming a new Cabinet. He finds great difficulty in completing the Ministry, owing to the hostility of the Greeks to the Conference; but it is announced that Zaimis has consented to act as Premier, and Deliyanni as Minister of Foreign Affairs, both of whom are favorable to the Conference, and that the other seats in the Cabinet have also been filled with Ministers who will consent to sign the protocol.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A large meeting was held in this city last night in favor of granting amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Espartero has refused to accept a seat in the Cortes, to which he was recently elected.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 9,800,000f. in the last week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vienna Mission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President has nominated a son of Minister Watt to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

The Case of Florence Scannell,

the recusant New York witness, was up in the House to day. During the discussion Judge Kelley stated that Scannell had come over to Philadelphia and helped the Democrats to carry the election.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, replied that he would not allow such an insinuation to be cast upon his constituent. Brooks said that Scannell was unable to pay the costs of arrest.

Mr. Kelley replied that probably Scannell could raise money by mortgaging his trotting horse here, which it was understood he owned.

Mr. Brooks offered a resolution to have Scannell discharged without the payment of cost. The debate was quite spirited, Mr. Brooks pleading the poverty of his humble constituent, and the other members stating that Scannell wore a diamond, and was a member of the New York Councils, all of whose members were rich. Mr. Brooks' resolution was laid on the table.

Scannell is comfortably quartered at one of the hotels here, and is endeavoring to make a martyr of himself in order to commend himself to the New York Democracy.

The Alaska Purchase—Contradiction by Mr. Painter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The statement of your correspondent as to the testimony of Mr. Walker and Mr. Frederick P. Stanton, and my action in relation thereto, is false. Mr. Walker swore that I had never spoken to him on any subject in my life, and Mr. Frederick P. Stanton's allegation that I had applied to him for money for myself or any one else is contradicted point blank by me, under oath, and by his cross-examination. He admitted that he (Frederick P. Stanton) had always denied ever having any connection with the matter until it came out on the investigation. I never saw or heard of Martin, except through newspaper statements, and I have never heard any one but your correspondent, who has a personal quarrel with me, allege that I had. Neither Walker nor Stanton has so testified. U. H. PAINTER.

—N. Y. Evening Post, yesterday.

The Contested Election Case.

Testimony in the above case was resumed yesterday before the examiners, Messrs. Messick and Butler:—

John Dunlap, No. 1510 North Second street, testified to having voted at this election the Republican ticket, as also did Charles Richardson, No. 1528 North Second street; George Branson, No. 1530 North Second street; Thomas Branson, same residence; Alfred C. Foster, back of No. 1528 North Second street; Christopher Mayer, No. 1532 North Second street; Henry Steik, No. 1534 North Second street; Joseph Mosely, No. 1549 Germantown avenue; J. R. Dettry, No. 1531 American street; Thomas Lynd, No. 1503 North Fourth street; Robert Cartledge, No. 1503 North Fourth street; Thomas H. Spence, No. 1512 North Second street (scratched Hancock's name); John Radford, No. 1503 North Fourth street; William Radford assessed at same residence, is witness' brother, but has moved away; was not a voter there; William Brandford was the name on the list of voters; Thomas H. Simpson, No. 1516 North Second street; Henry Neaville, No. 220 Oxford street; George Schneidt, No. 1551 Germantown avenue (got his ticket at the factory where he worked); Richard Breward, No. 1530 Bodine street; Edward Kessler, No. 1505 Phillips street; John Esdale, No. 1530 Phillips street; Thomas Cochran, No. 1533 Phillips street; Charles McPherson, No. 1517 Phillips street (assessed at No. 1517 Phillips street); Thomas Benkert, No. 1551 Germantown road; Edward Caves, No. 1514 Phillips street; Joseph Farrow, No. 128 Bodine street; Thomas McQuiston, No. 1535 Bodine street; William Cox, No. 1515 Phillips street; James McFarlow, No. 1515 Phillips street (assessed James Fowler); John W. Bells, back of No. 1527 Phillips street; John Shiers, No. 1551 Germantown road; George Mouseley, No. 1554 Germanroad; Isaac Hargeaves, No. 1514 North Second street; John Broadhurst, No. 1520 North Second street; John Thompson, No. 1530 Bodine street; William A. Brous, No. 1524 North Second street.

James Armstrong recalled—Knew John Thompson, and gave him a Republican ticket; saw him go up to the window, but did not see him vote it (John Thompson was assessed at No. 1518 N. Second street, and was on the list of voters); knew Joseph Black; gave him a Republican ticket, but did not see him vote (he was assessed at No. 251 Jefferson street, and was on the list of voters).

The examiners were then desired to request the production of the boxes of the Seventh division of the Third ward.

Adjourned until Monday next.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,

No. 8 North SIXTH Street,

Stationers and Printers.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream.....$2 50
FOOLSCAP PAPER, per ream.....3 00
NOTE PAPER per ream.....1 25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand: INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size.....$1 50 per 1000
" white, " 1 00 "

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.

PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved style. 1 29 1m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 125 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 28

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 05 | MOON RISES.....3 14
SUN SETS.....5 21 | HIGH WATER.....10 24

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, Barbados, J. R. Rue.
Schr Othello, Eldridge, St. Jago, Workman & Co.
Schr Isaac Oliver Pannell, Havana, Dallett & Son.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Clara, Mulford, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Island Home, Liswell, from Grimsby for Philadelphia, at St. Georges, Bermuda, 30th ult., ready for sea.

Ship El Dorado, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 21st ult.

Ship Othello, Tinkham, hence, at Liverpool 22d ult. via Savannah.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Barque Amie, Morrison, hence, remained at Shanghae 19th Dec.

Barque Clara, McConnell, at Havana 30th ult. for Cabarien, to load for Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore.

Barque Providence, Coalfleet, hence at London 22d ult. Dec. 12, lat. 42 N., long. 56 W., fell in with schr Industry, Spengle, of and for Halifax from La Have, leaking badly, and crew worn out through pumping; took off the crew, master, and one passenger, in all seven persons, and landed them in London.

Barque Eleanor, Williams, from Liverpool 7th Nov., was spoken 29th ult. in lat 36 02 long. 74 03.

Brig Mary Grace, Morrison, at St. Johns, P. R., 20th ult., for Delaware Breakwater.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Carman, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, at St. Johns, P. R., 28th ult., condemned.

Brig Alice, Simpson, cleared at Havana 27th ult. for Delaware Breakwater.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst., with 177,284 ft. lumber.

Schr E. H. Furber, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston.

Schr Mary Milnes, Crowell, cleared at Portland 4th inst., for Sagua.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, from Providence for Baltimore, sailed from Newport 2d inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Jeffries, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst., with 301 bbls. rosin and 160 000 shingles.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, for Philadelphia sailed from Richmond 3d inst.

Schr Mary E. Van Cleaf, McCobb, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 28th ult., reported for Philadelphia.

Steamer Fulton, at Forrest Monroe yesterday, from Washington, reported for Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MARGARET TURNBULL, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, upon the estate of MARGARET TURNBULL, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them without delay to

THOMAS M. DRYSDALE, M. D. Adm'r.
No. 1511 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

2 6 85*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTIAN BALD, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that ELIZABETH BALD, widow of the said decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of property elected to be retained by her under the act of April 14, 1851 and its supplements, and that unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, the same will be approved by the Court.

GEORGE W. THORN,
Attorney for Widow.

1 29 ftus 4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of REBECCA FOLEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY A. ROWE, Executrix of the estate of Rebecca Foley, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 31 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

E. H. THARP, Auditor.

1 23 3t 5t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, January 15, A. D. 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. SIMPSON, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee,
No. 740 SANSOM Street.

1 16 33*

IN BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1869

This is to give Notice:—That on the 22d day of January, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOHN S. A. ALLEN and RALPH W. P. ALLEN, late trading as JOHN S. A. ALLEN & SON, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own Petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

1 23 3t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb.

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 23 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29] PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL BUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER,

of 241 86-95 tons; length, 135 feet; breadth, 22 2 10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 3 feet; loaded, 8 feet.

She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (24x 24 inches) of 90 horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
1 and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

2 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10 000 pounds Shot and Shell.
40 000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Ramos.

Persons wishing catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 LA7

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, 1 Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

FIVE NUMBERS READY. PRICE 10 CTS. EACH.

The Philadelphia "Bulletin" says it is one of the NOBLEST LITERARY UNDERTAKINGS ever ventured upon in this country.

The "Telegraph" says it is the CHEAPEST and most COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA in the world.

The "Press" says it is WELL WRITTEN, WELL EDITED, WELL PRINTED, AND NEATLY ILLUSTRATED.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
6 s m thlm Publisher, Philadelphia.

A COMPANION TO THE "FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION."

WANTED—Experienced Canvassers to take orders for LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812.

To be issued in 12 parts, at 50 cents each. Containing over 800 illustrations.

Apply to JAMES K. SIMON, No. 29 South SIXTH Street. Office of Appleton's American Cyclopedia. 2 4 6t

WANTED—A BASS SINGER, IN AN EPISCOPAL Church. Reference required. Address "Church Music," Inquirer Office. 2 5 3t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE
INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE
CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory. [2 6 5w

PROPOSALS FOR CORN

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby,
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5] No. 436 RACE Street

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 2]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND REOPENING
OF THE
M

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

Kilpatrick Redivivus.

We regret the necessity which requires us again to trouble the Minister to Chili with an array of facts which may possibly again disturb the sweetness of his temper. But General Kilpatrick saw proper to wind up his oration at the Academy of Music on the evening of January 21 by denouncing an article in these columns as a string of falsehoods, and subsequently authorized the *Evening Bulletin* to correct certain "rumors industriously circulated by his enemies"—a course on his part which has prompted an investigation, the result of which we proceed to detail.

The first point laid down by authority of General Kilpatrick is to the effect that he "does not receive one cent—while on a leave of absence—from his salary of $10,000 per annum." We have before us an official abstract of the condition of his account with the Treasury Department, certified to by C. M. Walker, the Fifth Auditor of the department, which will probably be regarded as a better authority on that subject than General Kilpatrick himself. From this document it appears that the ostensible Minister to Chili has drawn upon the Treasury between the dates of December 15, 1865, and November 7, 1868, for the sum of $32,101·31, on account of salary, contingent expenses, and loss by exchange. In addition to this, he is charged, on the books of the Treasury Department, with $1534·93 as tax on salary, and with $164·73 for difference between American and Chilean gold, making a grand total of $33,800·97. Of the amount received by him, all excepting $1930·90 was in gold. He is credited with $26,250 for salary to June 30, 1868; with $1698·39 for *postage, stationery, newspapers, etc.*, between April 1, 1866, and June 30, 1868; and with $1,914·54 for loss on exchange on drafts, making a total of $29,862·93. The difference between the debit and credit sides of his account is therefore $3938·04 in favor of the United States. As his leave of absence did not commence until about August 20, 1868, he is entitled to a further credit of about $1590—still leaving a balance against him of about $2548. But we believe that, under the law as it stands, he is entitled to two months' full salary during his leave of absence. This makes a further reduction of about $1630—leaving him indebted to the Government in the sum of $918 only; but while the amount is thus reduced, General Kilpatrick's assertion that he does not receive one cent by way of salary during his leave of absence is disproved, and shown to be one of the "rumors industriously circulated by his enemies" which he unfortunately corroborates, instead of denying.

It is next declared that, "on the contrary, he (General Kilpatrick) pays the expenses to and from Santiago, Chili, for himself and family, a sum amounting to not less than $2500 in gold." If the expenses of his journey to and from Santiago—we have not yet heard of his return—are correctly stated here, it shows that his "family" is somewhat larger than we had imagined it to be. The entire statement on this point, however, is slightly counteracted by another statement, for which we have good authority. When Kilpatrick commenced his negotiations with the Republican Committee for stumping the country in behalf of Grant and Colfax, he demanded that they should pay all the expenses of his wife and children to and from Chili, and his salary for the time of his absence, *if he did not receive it from the Government.* The committee, desiring to uphold the Minister to Chili in his laudable desire to serve the good cause at his own expense, declined to comply with this demand, but finally compromised the matter by paying him $1000, for which they now have his drafts.

Next in order, the "enemies" of Kilpatrick are reminded that "he never received a leave of absence during the whole time of the war, except when wounded, and once to attend the funeral of his wife." The "enemies" in question assert, however, that he was once absent from his post in the field, while engaged in a certain mule speculation; but as Kilpatrick authorizes no statement on that point, we are at liberty, we suppose, to believe that he was not absent on leave for that purpose. The late General L. C. Baker, Chief of the National Detective Police, it is understood, was more familiar with the circumstances of this speculation than any other person saving Kilpatrick himself.

Then we come to the following sentences in the authorized statement:—"Almost immediately after the war he left for Chili, where he has remained until within less than five months. In other words, he has been at his post almost three years." We fear that this assertion, like some of the others made by authority of General Kilpatrick, is somewhat extravagant. Before leaving for Chili he certainly stumped New Jersey, during the fall campaign of 1865, and his first draft on the Treasury from Santiago was dated March 1, 1866, while his ample allowance for contingencies in the way of "postage, stationery, newspapers, etc." did not begin until April 1, 1866. On this point, however, we have made no previous assertions, and therefore decline a controversy. But we are prepared to say that Kilpatrick applied for six months' leave of absence from his legation, on May 12, 1868. The State Department on the 8th of June granted half of his request, giving him three months' leave, to commence with the reception of the document in which it was conveyed, about the 20th of August. On the 9th of November he again resolved to sacrifice his time and salary, and applied for an extension for three months. This demand was likewise discounted by Secretary Seward, who, on the 11th of August, granted two months' additional leave; and finally, on the 21st of January, 1869, a further extension until the 1st of March next was granted.

The next paragraph in the statement "authorized by General Kilpatrick" runs thus:—

"He has never 'exacted' $100 a speech, and the records of the National Republican Committee will substantiate the statement. On the contrary, he has spoken repeatedly, for which service he has not received, nor did he ask, one cent—even paying his own expenses. If any one of equal means has done more for the party than he, let *him* speak."

As an offset to this, the $1000 paid him by the National Republican Committee may be taken, with the further fact, for which we have authority rather better than Kilpatrick's *ipse dixit*, that in his canvass of New York and New Jersey during the last campaign he received from the local committees from $100 to $150 per night, according to the best bargain that he could drive with them.

Concerning the next point, we quote from the Salem (Mass.) *Register* of January 28 the following paragraphs:—

"HOW THIS WORLD IS GIVEN TO LYING!—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* claims to be authorized by General Kilpatrick to make sundry assertions, among which is the following:—

"'Third. It is charged that he received $2000 for stumping against Butler. In answer to that, we will state that he did not receive one cent but paid out of his own pocket almost $300. This can be proved.'

"We apprehend that there is more than one individual in Salem who might be summoned as witnesses on this point. Such an assertion may answer for the latitude of Philadelphia, but it will never do for the Fifth Massachusetts district. The recklessness of such a statement is beyond belief."

Our previous statement on this point was a mere reference to the rumor that he had received $2000 for stumping the Fifth Massachusetts district against General Butler, every cent of which, the latter has said, he earned. It appears that the leadership of the anti-Butler element in the district was held by a former postmaster of Salem, who during the war served on Kilpatrick's staff. This circumstance probably accounts for Kilpatrick's part in the matter. His former staff officer induced him to break off some of his engagements in New York and New Jersey, despite the protest of the National Republican Committee, and then paraded him through General Butler's district in regular menagerie style, with a big tent and a band of music. Great crowds of people rushed to see the show, and then went to the polls and voted almost solidly for Butler. Kilpatrick demanded $200 per night for his services as the chief attraction of this travelling menagerie, and it was promised him; but we learn now that there is some doubt about the arrangement having been fulfilled, as one of Kilpatrick's drafts on the ex-staff officer for a large sum was protested on its way through the banks. When the officers of the National Republican Committee protested against his raid into General Butler's district, it is positively asserted by those who ought to know that he sent two messengers to Galena, Ill., to obtain the endorsement of General Grant, but without success.

The last point made in Kilpatrick's authorized "correction" is simply that he "has delivered his lecture fifteen times free." By a very neat device on the evening when he appeared at the Academy of Music, he led the audience to believe that he was delivering it free on that occasion, and while they were laboring under this delusion they tendered him a boisterous round of applause. That he was to receive nothing whatever for his empty eloquence that evening was the impression left upon his auditors; but, on the contrary, he was, on the following morning, paid $200, according to the agreement with him. He was then told that the committee had expected a full house as the result of his popularity, but that, there being less than a thousand people present, the expenses would swallow up all the receipts. Upon being urged to make some allowance for the benefit of the Monument Association, Kilpatrick thereupon handed back $50, and left the city with $150 in his pocket and a mingling of wrath and disgust in his heart. As far as we are advised, he has no present intention of stopping in Philadelphia on his way to Santiago. If he should chance to change his mind, neither the Twenty-first ward nor the Germantown Soldiers' Monument Association will be likely to request another burst of eloquence from his lips.

Army Reforms.

THE House Military Committee is now engaged in considering what measures are necessary or expedient for the more efficient management of the army and the reduction of the military expenses of the Government. Secretary Schofield has presented his views on the questions of army retrenchment and reform to the committee, and he proposes a number of important changes, the most prominent of which is that the War and Navy Departments should be under one Secretary, the military branch to be managed by a general and the naval by an admiral. A great objection to this proposition is that it would reduce the number of Cabinet officers, and its doubtful expediency under any circumstances will cause Congress to hesitate about adopting it. The majority of Secretary Schofield's recommendations appear, however, to be extremely judicious, and calculated not only to save money to the Treasury, but greatly to promote the efficiency of the army. With regard to the propriety of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, we do not suppose that there is any difference of opinion outside of Congress among disinterested persons; and there is a general desire on the part of the people that Congress will accede to the wishes of Grant, Schofield, Sherman, and other officers who are in favor of this remedy for Indian outrages, as well as for the thieving and rascality generally that have characterized the management of the Indian Bureau attached to the Interior Department.

In the army itself Secretary Schofield proposes to consolidate the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Paymaster's Bureaus into one, the Ordnance and Artillery into another, and the Engineer and Coast Survey into a third. This would give three bureaus instead of seven as at present, and the change would not only save expense, but would greatly facilitate the transaction of business. We believe that the experiences of the war fully demonstrated to our army officers not only the expediency, but the necessity of consolidating the three first-named bureaus. In the navy, the duties of paymaster and commissary are performed by a single officer, and with such excellent results that the propriety of adopting a similar system in the army is scarcely doubtful. Most of the arguments in this case would apply with equal force to the union of the other bureaus mentioned, and not the least of the good results that would follow would be the saving of a vast amount of red-tape and circumlocution in the transaction of business, a reduction of the supernumerary force, and a more efficient management generally. The abolishing of brevets is another matter that Secretary Schofield is in favor of, and we believe that in this he will receive the concurrence of a majority of persons, both in and out of the army. Brevets are, at the best, but empty honors; and that they are a source of great inconvenience and annoyance in many respects are sufficient reasons why they should be done away with.

The members of the Army Committee are said to coincide with the Secretary, and we hope that they will present the subject to Congress in such a manner as to secure the adoption of the measures of reform without any unnecessary delay.

AMONG all the departments of the Government, none have had their permanent labors so much increased by the war and its concomitant, the national debt, as the Treasury. The Secretary, who is entrusted with the supervision of the customs and internal revenue, the public expenditures, and the public debt, must possess marvellous capacities to be enabled to act wisely and promptly in reference to all these subjects, and to protect the financial interests of the nation at all points. It is notorious that the revenue laws are constantly evaded, and one of the most important of the obvious reasons for their imperfect execution is to be found in the onerous labors imposed upon the Treasury. An effort was made at the last session of Congress to remedy this evil by erecting the Internal Revenue Bureau into a separate department, with the Commissioner at its head; but although this measure was regarded with considerable favor, it was not adopted. A Washington despatch announces that another movement in a similar direction is about to be made by a Senator who proposes to establish a "Department of Revenue," which is to consist of the present Customs and Internal Revenue Bureaus, and to be placed under the charge of a new Cabinet officer. This division would give ample employment to the heads of both departments, and at the same time afford them opportunities to supervise all important business. A head of the Department of Revenue could be appointed with special reference to his qualifications for thwarting the schemes of the official and unofficial rogues who now prey upon the Government; while a Secretary of the Treasury could be chosen with reference to his ability to discharge the numerous duties appertaining to the present department which do not relate to the collection of revenue.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Rev. THEODORE STEVENS will preach a sermon especially to young men To-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at the CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, VINE Street, below Thirteenth, at 7½ o'clock.
Seats reserved for young men.
Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce,—Ordination of Elders To-morrow (Sunday) Morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor. Charge to the Elders by Rev. Mr. BARNES. Charge to the People by Rev. Dr. MEARS. Sermon this Evening at 7½ o'clock by Rev. Dr. MARCH. Subject, "The Power of an Endless Life" All are invited.

HEIDELBERG REFORMED CHURCH, MELON Street, above Twelfth.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. WILLIAM B. CULLISS. Subject in the Morning, "The Baptism of Fire;" in the Evening, "The Noble Resolve." Services each Evening during next week. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
The seventh of the series of sermons on the significant questions of Scripture To-morrow evening. Subject, "Why will ye Die?" All are welcome.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach the ninth of the series of discourses on the Book of Esther To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject, "The Enlargement Decreed."

LUTHERBAUM EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor, at 10½. "Cross Bearing: is it Found Outside of the Bible?" 7½. "Fashionable Sinners—Are they to be Envied?" Pews free.

RUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Preaching 10½ A. M by Dr. ALLEN. Sermon by Dr. SHEPHERD at 3 P. M. to Sabbath School Children and Youth. Sabbath School Concert in the Evening.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach Sabbath Morning, and Rev. J. S. DIEHL will lecture on Bible Lands at 3½ P. M., in WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and PILBERT Streets.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by Dr. WILLITS at 10½ and 7½. A Course of Six Lectures will be commenced February 15, by Dr. WILLITS, in this Church.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. J. NEILL at 10½ and Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, pastor, at 7½. Strangers invited.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

WANTED TO BUY.—A DWELLING ON Arch street, above Broad. Address, with price, etc., GEORGE WILLIAMS, 1 1* Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing to have extracted absolutely without pain by fresh NITROUS Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., DEALERS IN TEAS and COFFEES, are selling very choice fine Crop OOLONG TEA at $1 per pound, at their TEA WAREHOUSES, No. 205 N. NINTH, and 1 30 stuthsm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

THE VELOCIPEDE.

We have examined the different Velocipedes in the market at present, and award the palm to the "Keystone," as invented by P. o. W. H. Laubach, M. D., of Philadelphia. This machine is light, strong, durable, and easily managed.—Delaware County Democrat, Chester, Pa.

The new Velocipede, which is called the "Keystone," is substantially built, and, as far as it has been tested in the riding school, is pronounced a success.—Scientific American, N. Y.

The Velocipedes in use at the school at Twelfth and Buttonwood streets, and patented by Prof. W. H. Laubach, M. D., of this city, are different from the French, being greatly improved and being so constructed that there is but little fear of accident. The latter machines are heavier and more difficult to manage. These objections, and many more, have been removed in the invention of the "Keystone."—Press.

Riding School at TWELFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Season tickets, $10. 1 18*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JAMES E. MURDOCH WILL READ, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869, At 8 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. 1 23 5t

Parquet	(reserved seats)		75 cents.
Perquet circle	"	"	75 "
Balcony	"	"	75 "
Family circle	"	"	50 "

CONCERT HALL.

DE CORDOVA, SECOND LECTURE, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, MRS. GRUNDY, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.

Admission (with reserved seat).....50 cents
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, 923 Chesnut st. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 2 tf

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WONDERERS at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869. Addresses by Drs. WILLETS, NEWTON, and others. Singing by the Little Wanderers, under the direction of J. E. Gould, Esq.
Doors open at 6:30 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7:30. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door and at the "Home," No. 824 Shippen street. 2 6 6t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869 at the office of the Company, No. 238 south THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten Managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon
1 23 smwth 9t] GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—Persons suffering from debility, or thin and impoverished blood, will find these Bitters of great benefit to them—improving the appetite, giving a healthy, ruddy complexion due to the iron and other ingredients which they contain. Pleasantly flavored, and very palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist, and for sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; T. W. EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthfstf

VELOCIPEDAL RHYMES.

VELOCIPEDE? Oh yes! indeed!
I'll ride on the new VELOCIPEDE.

It goes with the tearingest sort of speed;
The funny, new-fangled VELOCIPEDE.

So easy it moves, like a centipede,
If you carefully drive the VELOCIPEDE.

It's cheaper than paying for horse's feed;
For it eats no oats, the VELOCIPEDE.

A peaceable, quiet kind of a steed
Is that queer machine, the VELOCIPEDE.

Of whip or spur I shall have no need,
When I straddle the swift VELOCIPEDE.

'Tis a horse of a novel sort of breed;
Come, jump on the new VELOCIPEDE.

But it's hard to manage; it is, indeed;
The ridiculous old VELOCIPEDE.

And I'll tumble down, if I don't take heed,
From my seat on the queer VELOCIPEDE.

And I'll bruise my shins, and my nose will bleed,
When I tumble off the VELOCIPEDE.

But, after all, I believe I'm agreed
To try again the VELOCIPEDE.

And so the Velocipede I'll drive
To "six hundred and three and six hundred and five."
The busiest sort of a busy hive;
Where the folks are all the time alive,
Making and selling the finest clothes
For those who walk; and also for those
Who think they need such a curious steed
As the newly invented VELOCIPEDE.

Now is your time, gentlemen! Winter goods rolling off with the speed of a well-managed Velocipede. You can't do better than at the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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A NEW TALE OF UNDERGROUND LIFE!
JUST READY,
DEEP DOWN;
A Tale of the Cornish Mines.
BY R. M. BALLANTYNE,
Author of "Fighting the Flames," "Silver Lake," "The Coral Island," etc.
With Illustrations. 12mo. Fine Cloth. $1·50.
For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.
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PUBLISHERS,
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JUST PUBLISHED, the January Number of DUFFIELD ASHMEAD'S LITERARY BULLETIN, a monthly record of Current Literature.
CONTENTS.
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Principal Publications of 1868.
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Magazines and Periodicals.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ADVENTURES, PERILS, AND ESCAPES
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OF
C. S. BELL, THE GREAT UNION SCOUT,
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C. S. BELL, THE GREAT UNION SCOUT,
C. S. BELL, THE GREAT UNION SCOUT,
IN
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

In the next number of the LEDGER, which will be ready on MONDAY at 12 o'clock, we shall commence the publication of an interesting series of articles, being the ADVENTURES, PERILS, AND ESCAPES OF C. S. BELL, the Great Union Scout of the North Mississippi. Mr. Bell was known during the war to a large number of our prominent generals, for the valuable and extraordinary services which he performed, and he has letters of the highest commendation from many of them. As a scout he entered many Southern camps and was taken into the very counsels of many of the Confederate leaders, obtaining valuable information for our generals, while he had concealed in one of the metallic buttons of his Confederate uniform a small piece of paper, which, had it been discovered, would have caused him to be instantly put to death. The following is the wording of the piece of paper referred to, in the well-known handwriting of General Grant—"C. S. BELL IS A UNION SCOUT. U. S. GRANT, LT.-GEN."

These adventures will have the great charm which statements that are literally true always possess. Each article will be complete in itself, and we shall print the first in our next number. If you fail to read these adventures you will miss something that is really interesting. 1t

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.,
Will open on Monday morning, from New York—
300 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50 cents.
Stripe Swiss Muslins, 25 cents, same goods as sold at 31 cents.
India Twilled Long Cloths 25, 31, 37½ cents.
White Brilliantes, 25, 31 37½ job lot, cheap.
Brocade Brilliantes 31, 37½ job lot, cheap.
White Corded Piques, a job lot, 37½, 50, 62½.
Piques, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Extra quality of Shirred Muslins, at 75 cents per yard.
100 pieces plain French Organdies, 37½, 50 cents per yard.
100 pieces Plaid Organdies, 40 cents per yard.
Tucked Cambric, a new article for children's dresses; soft finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
200 pieces Scotch Diaper $1·50, $1·75, $2, 2·50, $3, and $4 a piece. Linen Napkins, $1·50, $1·69, $1·75, $2, $2·50, up to $5 dozen.
Huckaback Towels and Damask Towels, cheap.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 bleached Table Linens, $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
Watson and Armstrong Table Linens, 8-4, at 95 cents per yard.
Linen Bird-Eye, for children's aprons, fine quality, very cheap; Linen Lawns 62½ and 75 cents. Extra fine quality Linen Lawns, 87½c.
Printed Shirting Linens, 62½ cents per yard.
Black and White Mohair Shirting, 56 cents per yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
50 dozen super stout Half Hose, best English goods, at 18 cents per pair.
100 dozen super stout Half Hose, 31 cents or $3 per dozen.
25 dozen Ladies' White Hose, full regular made, 33 cents, same goods as sold at 40 cents.
A new lot of Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
100 gross Registered Ruffling, a new article.
Cashe Coventry Ruffling.
Sandringham Ruffling, Magic Ruffings, etc.
25 dozen Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs, new styles.
2 6 s w 1t] PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—32-inch White Holland, for Sheeting.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.

The assortment is large and prices reasonable.

RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.

Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in PLAIDS, PLAIN, and BROCADE FIGURES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW HAMBURGS.
Will offer to-day, 3 invoices about 5000 yards, some very choice designs, at reduced prices.
PIQUE. PIQUE. PIQUE.
50 pieces of good Pique at 25 cents.
30 pieces of best Pique at 75 cents.
The cheapest Piques, or the best for the price, offered for several years.
TARLATAN MUSLINS.
A good White Tarlatan for 25 cents, and many finer qualities up to 85 cents; cheap goods
Also Lemon, Coburg, Blue, Cherry, Rose, and ARSENIC GREEN, of which it is said one dress contains enough poison to kill three men.
POISON, BEWARE!
REAL CROCHET TIDIES,
Hand made, 4 very superb designs, round, at $1·50 each; literally given away.
RUFFLINGS AND PUFFINGS.
K. and K. celebrated manufacture now in general use, under regular prices, at
WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
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WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.
1 20 4p tf

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
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To arrive this day the well-known
WHITE CORDED PIQUE, 31c.
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One case of that desirable White Corded Pique, and warranted same as were sold last season, and
WOULD BE VERY CHEAP AT 50c.
1 CASE SPLENDID FIGURED PIQUE, 37½
Figured Piques, 25 to 37½c., last year's prices.
Fine Corded Piques, 31, 50, 62½c., 75, 90c.
NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS, AND SWISS MUSLINS.
Satin Plaid Cambrics, 18½, 22, 28, 35, to 55c.
Satin Plaid Nainsooks, for Evening Dresses, 25 cents up.
27-yards wide French Muslins, for Evening Dresses.
Plain Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Undressed Cambrics.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, FROM 12½c. UP
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Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Shirting Linens in every variety.
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Have Now Open a Large Assortment of
Black and Colored Silks.
Black Silks with Lustre, $1·25 to $2·50.
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A few lots of Fancy Silks closing out low.
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Balance of our Stock closing out without Regard to Cost.
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WHITE ALPACAS FOR PARTIES.
White Corded Alpacas.
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At very popular prices.
WHITE GOODS.
Plaid and striped Nainsooks, 25 cts. up.
White soft finish Cambrics, 31 cts. up.
Victoria Lawns, bargains, 37 and 50 cts.
One case White Pique, 44, worth 50 cts.
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MUSLINS.
Good yard-wide Shirtings, 13 cts. up.
All the good makes Shirtings.
Wide heavy Sheetings, 50 cts.
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PRINTS, ETC.
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N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 1mrp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

The question as to who's who in the most perplexed case of the Rogers assassin appears to be growing more and more complicated. The number of small jealousies of small officials who have neutralized each other's attempts, deprives honest people of the expectation that justice will after all be visited upon the proper head. De la Noye is certain that the Jim Mahar arrested at the Spring Street Station House is the identical "Jim" that is wanted. Meanwhile various captains of police are ready to swear that "Jim" was safe in the station-house at the time the murder was committed. A fellow-prisoner takes the counter oath that on the morning of the murder "Jim" was released from the station-house, and immediately proceeded to the Tombs Police Court, or the purpose of listening to the exposition of the law by Judge Dowling, in whom he is represented to be a devout believer. "Jim" himself declares that he is not *this* Jim but another Jim, in fact John, and that although he knows De la Noye, and worked his passage hither from Troy, yet he never received hat or coat from the ex-detective. The sergeant of police who has been particularly active and prominent in making the late arrests, is experiencing the ingratitude of republics, as manifested in metropolitan police districts, and is reposing on his laurels, and De la Noye has fallen sick over the case, and is only just convalescent. The two Logans and Tallant still remain at the House of Detention, and *habis* and *habeas corpuses* are as thick as blackberries. The Superintendent has ousted the District Attorney and Mayor Hall, and the tragic fizzle has in nowise lost an iota of the reprobation that has accrued to it since the morning of December 31, 1868.

In consideration of the number of outrageous crimes lately committed in this city, some of the heaviest sentences the law provides have, within the past day or two, been pronounced upon notorious offenders. One of these is Stephen Boyle, whose *aliases* are Francis, Barrett, Peyton, etc., and who some years ago killed the sheriff of one of the counties of Michigan. Both before and since then his life has been stained with almost every variety of crime—robbery, murderous assault, and jail-breaking being his favorite recreations. In view of these facts, he has been sentenced to imprisonment for forty years. During his confinement at the Central Office it was feared that his friends would attempt his liberation. Ruffianly looking men besieged the Mulberry street entrance, a carriage was in waiting in East Houston street, near by, and there was every reason to suppose that an attack would be made upon the unprotected headquarters. A reinforcement, however, was quickly made from the Broadway squad, and the embryo mob dispersed. Another desperado, named George Jones, has also been sentenced to hard labor for twenty years, and one of the accessories to the recent $150,000 bond robbery from Messrs. Cambreling and Pyne, the Wall street brokers, has been arraigned, and finding that penitence was the best policy, has "peached" and given valuable information.

General Grant is making the round of the theatres at the rate of two per night. It will take him just a fortnight to get through, but as ex-Governor Hamilton Fish does not expect to detain him as a guest so long, he will probably return hither before the fourth of March. He has already witnessed the spectacular legitimate at Wallack's, Miss Thompson's corn-golden capillary attractions at Niblo's, "Solon Shingle's" apple-sass lawsuit at the Broadway, and the musical miseries of *Pequito* and *La Perichole*, at the French opera. Ex-Governor Fish, whose guest he has been, lives magnificently at the corner of Seventeenth street and Second avenue, Second avenue being a younger brother to Fifth avenue, and by no means devoid of brown-stone splendor. The President elect has lived as privately as so public a man can, and had been some hours at the Fifth Avenue Hotel (whither he drove upon first reaching the city), before any one but the proprietors knew of it.

An almost unparalleled panic has been created in Wall street by the position which Assessor Webster has seen fit to take in regard to taxing all the capital actively in use by brokers. The few firms that have thus far been notified to hand in returns at the Assessor's office have flatly refused to do so, and exhausted every kind of argument to prove to Webster that his action is illegal. A delegation of Wall street brokers is already in Washington waiting upon Commissioner Rollins, with the view of persuading that gentlemen to side with them, and in case he should not, all the argument that resides in money will be expended in obtaining a favorable decision from a higher tribunal. The Assessor has announced his intention of collecting the tax on the capital not only in present use, but also the arrearages due since the summer of 1866. Numerous brokers have called upon him, and said they had no objection to making returns, or to having an investigation made into their business affairs, so that such returns, or the results of such investigations were kept secret. But this proviso Webster says he will not grant. He claims that in virtue of his office being public, its transactions should be made public too, and his announced and anticipated action has, accordingly, created along all Wall street a malignant fever that was never due to the mere rise or fall in gold.

No ball of the season equalled that of the Arion, given on Thursday night, either in the splendor and expensiveness of the decorations or the quality of the company assembled. The mob element was more or less evident at most of the other balls; ladies and gentlemen were participants at the Arion. The costumes were unique without, in any case, becoming *too* candid and telling more than was proper about the shape or comeliness of the limbs they concealed, and the ease of good breeding was substituted for the license of the *can-can*. Nevertheless, the costumes peculiar to the *opera bouffe roles* which have become familiarized to the New York public during the past fifteen months were very generally affected, and not one prominent *opera bouffe* character with which we have as yet become acquainted was left unrepresented.

Brougham has in preparation a burlesque, the title of which smacks of Tony Pastor's opera house. The name of this elegant production is *An Irish Stew; or, the Mysterious Widow of Long Branch*. I should as soon have expected to see *The String of Pearls; or, the Barber Assassin and the Pie Woman of Bell Yard*, on his programmes. Miss Germon is ripening into an accomplished velocipedists. A forlorn effort is being made after a successful season of Italian opera, to commence next Thursday night, and to terminate in a ball on Easter Tuesday. It seems that there is in London a great American actor named Boothroyd Fairclough, whom no one in this country knows anything about. He advertises himself to appear soon in this city. *Fleur de The* is exquisitely produced at the French Theatre, so far as costumes and scenery are concerned; but it possesses none of the elements of popularity, as Offenbach's operas do, and the only air you hear whistled along the streets is the closing chorus—a drinking song of course. Dance and drink, *can can* and cognac, and melodious immorality, are the essence of Offenbach.

ALA BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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"HEARTH AND HOME."—Edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe. No. 8, now ready and for sale by all newsdealers, is an extra number. Every person buying a copy of this number will receive with it a copy of a fine engraving from a recent German picture entitled "The Pet of the Village." It is printed on a separate sheet of thick, tinted paper, and is a "Valentine" from the publishers to the readers of "Hearth and Home." No. 8 also contains a first-page Valentine picture by Nast, a *fowl* Valentine by Hockstein, and the usual variety and excellence in all departments. Price 10 cents.

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SIX SPOOLS FOR 25 CENTS!!
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JOHN M. FINN'S,
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FURNITURE SLIPS, of loose covers, Linen and Chintzes, in great variety, and competent hands ready to cut or make slips, at greatly reduced prices, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

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In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

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To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
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SPRING MATTRESSES of a very superior make. Prices reduced at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome lchorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine ewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

UPHOLSTERY.—By sending to Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street, any intricate job, your upholsterer does not understand, you will insure its being finished properly and sent home at once.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—REYENTHALER.—On the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Mr. Alberts, Miss J. REYENTHALER to W. H. CARPENTER, all of this city. No cards.

CHURCH—RANDOLPH.—February 3, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Alexander E. Gibson, Rev. FRANCIS E. CHURCH, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE RANDOLPH, of Baltimore.

MAGILL—OREM.—February 4, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. B. MORRIS MAGILL to Miss ELIZABETH OREM, both of Bucks county.

MARTIN—SOUTH.—On the 4th instant, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. W. F. Paddock, Mr. ROBERT T. MARTIN to Miss CAROLINE H. SOUTH, both of Philadelphia.

ROBB—COX.—On January 28, 1869, by the Rev. Alexander Colhoun, WILLIAM ROBB to MAGGIE COX, all of Philadelphia.

THEISS—SQUIRES.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Jos. Stone, at the residence of the bride's father, West Philadelphia, Mr. AUGUSTUS M. THEISS to Miss SENIE C. SQUIRES. No cards.

DIED.

HEPPE.—On the 4th instant, HENRY HEPPE, aged 71 years 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, C. J. Heppe, No. 1300 N. Sixth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services at Reformed Zion Church. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

HOWARD.—On February 2, 1869, Mr. SAMUEL E. HOWARD, in his 35d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Fidelity Lodge, No. 133, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, J. Henry Howard, No. 427 Kaighn's Point avenue, Camden, N. J., on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

LAUMAN.—February 2, 1869, RAYMOND T. LAUMAN, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sisters, in Middletown, on Monday, February 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LENTZ.—Suddenly, on the 2d instant, JACOB LENTZ, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M.; and Northern Liberty Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F.; and Elm Tree Council, United American Mechanics, the Philadelphia Hide and Tallow and the Sheep Butchers Associations, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1546 Montgomery avenue, east of Fra kford road, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. Interment at Palmer Street Ground.

MEHL.—On the morning of the 5th instant, JACOB MEHL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Germantown, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Services at Trinity Lutheran Church at 4 o'clock P. M.

MICHAELS.—On the 3d instant, CAROLINE MICHAELS, wife of William B. Michaels, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 834 Auburn street, above Eighth and Washington streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

STODDART.—On the evening of the 5th instant, Mrs. REBECCA STODDART, relict of the late John Stoddart, in the 92d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 139 N. Seventh street, on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M., to which the male friends are invited. 1t

STOTSENBURG.—On the 2d instant, JOHN STOTSENBURG, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Gray, No. 746 S. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the evening of the 5th instant, CORNELIA, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth M. Taylor, aged 2 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 414 Queen street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No. 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Hall, RICHMOND Street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, JACOB LENTZ.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.
N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed. 1t

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LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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Better terms NOWHERE offered.

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CALVIN B. McLEAN,
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Cigars, in twenty varieties of size and price, are pure *all* HAVANA TOBACCO; pronounced equal to Imported Cigars, yet much cheaper! TRY THEM.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11

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Every inducement offered to purchasers.
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ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
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PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1869.

A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen is now forming at Dr. S. W. BECKWITH'S, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for instruction in the use of Electricity for the treatment of chronic diseases, to which all desirous of becoming students, both of the medical colleges and others, are invited. All students joining the class for FEBRUARY 8, will be admitted to the Operating Rooms for practical instruction. Terms arranged on application.

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
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We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL? We answer—

1. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the CAUSE of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, *thus scientifically making the cure perfect.*

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Read the certificates subjoined, and call at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, and examine our file, and go and consult living testimonies, which are more satisfactory than reading or hearing of the wonderful cures of Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S MEDICINES:—

READING, Pa.—DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I have been cured, as I believe, of Consumption, by the use of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I was so very low, and had been sick so long when I commenced to use it, that I had but little confidence in anything. I had tried many of the advertized medicines, as well as the prescriptions of several eminent physicians.

My symptoms were a dry, hacking cough, which I had had for several years, with night sweats and frequent severe bleeding of the lungs. I was so very weak that I could attend to no business, and had pain almost constantly through my breast and shoulders. About four years ago my brother, who resides in Philadelphia, told me he believed your medicine would cure me, and I commenced its use. I was aware that my disease had gone so far that I could not expect to be cured in a few days; but in a short time I felt much better—so much so that I was able to attend to my business; and, after continuing its use for several months, I recovered my health and strength perfectly.

I am convinced that this is not a mere transient relief, but a complete and permanent cure, as I have been gradually growing stronger ever since, and I attribute it solely to your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for I know that I must have gone to my grave years ago, if I had not used your great medicine. I would say to those who are similarly afflicted, especially in cases like mine, where the disease has run for a long time, that although one bottle will relieve, it will not effect a cure; but by persevering in its use, I believe it will restore you to health, if you are not beyond the power of medicine. MRS. L. S. SALLADE.

No. 658 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART:—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (forty-five years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
No. 453 North Second street, Philada.
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Our Physician, who will be found in attendance Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., will give professional aid and counsel FREE OF CHARGE.

OFFICE AND STORE
No. 232 North SECOND St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Patients at a distance can receive advice by mail free of charge.

Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.

GREAT SALE
OF
CARPETINGS,

SLIGHTLY WET AT THE LATE FIRE

AT NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE DETERMINED

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CARPETINGS

LEFT FROM THE LATE FIRE

AT A SACRIFICE IN PRICE

SALE COMMENCED

ON MONDAY, February 1.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water,

REMOVED TO

No. 303 CHESNUT STREET,

DURING REPAIRS.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

WILL RESUME BUSINESS

On Monday, January 18,

AT THE STORE

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

1 16 ws tf PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers and Importers,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

2 1 mwslrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tMlS
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

WINES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNE.

ERNEST IROY & CO.,
L. ROEDERER,
VEUVE CLICQUOT,
CARTE D'OR,
G. H. MUMM & CO.,
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
PIPER HEIDSIECK,

And Longworth's Golden Wedding and Sparkling Catawba,

Always on hand and for sale at the Agents' prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $18 PER DOZEN. 2 3t

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 mrp East of Front street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 29 2

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCIX.

ELECTIONEERING MADE EASY;

Or Seven Short (and Narrow) Cuts to Office.

Now that it is pretty well concluded to have the Newspapers read in the Public Schools, and as the Supper Table Series were unanimously decided upon at the last reported meeting on the subject, we have been at some trouble and expense to rear an appropriate column to the event.

For purposes of declamation, exclamation, or acclamation (or as an *ation* of any kind we have no equal), the following lessons cannot fail of being of great service.

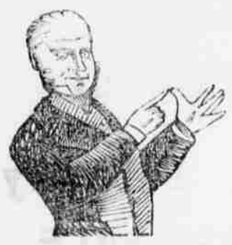
It is calculated that every third boy at our Public Schools will some day become President, the others Governors, Mayors, or other offices requiring electioneering abilities to obtain, besides the requisite votes of their fellow-citizens—which latter, however, is a minor point.

Our instructions, then, would run thusly:—

1. The Expostulatory.

"Do you consider, gentlemen, that I could be capable of such a course of action?"

After that had been well rehearsed, the pupil would then be ready for the second position.



2. The Economical.

"See! We have ten millions for fortifications, fourteen billions for the Freedman's Bureau, five millions for vessels of war, etc."

This is a very powerful position to take on the stand. It can be very judiciously succeeded by the next.

3. The Energetic.

"And without hesitation, gentlemen, I would say, Hurl them from their pinnacles of power!!"

This, of course, is not so difficult to practise as No. 2, as it has not the fine points, but its value is in being brought in at the right time. Like the roll of the kettle-drums in an orchestra, it is not much to do, but very telling if done at the right moment.

The next requires more finish.

4. The Egotistical.

"I feel perfectly confident, gentlemen, of the result of your verdict at the polls."

This is to be used where there are prospects of a very close vote, or doubts of success.

The next always brings down the house.

5. The Explosive.

"I will not be put down by clamor, gentlemen."

This will insure silence from your opponents and admiration from your friends, particularly those of the rural districts.

The next requires some practice.

6. The Excited.

"Such a course would be *fa'al*—yes, gentlemen, *fa'al* to the peace of the world."

This to be indulged when arguments are getting low, or when your case is not susceptible of much argument. You put it on the plea that it is beyond discussion. But the crowning point is found in the neat doing of the last position, known as

7. The Equable.

"And pray, gentlemen, what has my opponent done for his country? I may even ask, *what has he done for himself?*"

With these few instructions, it is to be hoped the rising generation may see a political canvass carried on with some sort of elocutionary virtues, if no other kind.

Sir Francis Head, speaking of the pleasure of the chase, gives an anecdote of a hard arguer in favor of fox-hunting in these words:—"Said the haughty Countess of —— to an aged huntsman, who, cap in hand, had humbly invited her ladyship to do him the honor to come and see his hounds, 'I dislike everything belonging to hunting—it is so cruel!' 'Cruel!' replied the old man, with apparent astonishment, 'why, my lady, it can't possibly be cruel, for,' said he, logically, holding up three fingers in succession, 'we all knows that the gentlemen likes it, and we all knows that the hosses likes it, and we all knows that the hounds likes it, and,' after a long pause, 'none on us can know for certain that the foxes don't like it.'"

"My dear," said Mr. B. to his wife, while his smiling countenance indicated the consciousness of having done a good action, "I have just had my life insured for your benefit."

"Well, I declare," exclaimed Mrs. B., looking around upon her family and friends with an expression of injured innocence, "just to think of the selfishness of men, and particularly of husbands! There you have been and had your life insured, while your poor wife may go without any insurance on her's. It's just what I would expect of you!" she fretfully exclaimed, and was only recalled to a sense of her injustice and absurdity by hearing an uncontrollable burst of laughter all around her.

A rich miser was visited on his death-bed by a fellow-miser, who for want of a better subject, began to talk about his funeral. "It will cost a great deal," said he; "there will be the monument—"

"Oh! don't have any monument."

"And the plumes—"

"Oh! don't have any plumes."

"And the flowers, and rosewood coffin, and carriages—"

"Don't have any carriages; I had rather go on foot."

A lady received a visit from her doctor. After deluging him with words she finally asked, "What am I to do?"

"Nothing but to rest."

"But my tongue, Doctor—just look at my tongue!"

"Well, well, your tongue needs rest most of all."

Dr. Barton, being in company with Dr. Nash, who had just printed two heavy folios on the antiquities of Worcestershire, remarked that the publication was deficient in several respects, adding, "Pray, doctor, are you not a justice of the peace?" "I am," replied Nash. "Then," said Barton, "I advise you to send your work to the house of correction."

A choleric old gentleman, becoming enraged at the stupidity of an aged and faithful servant, exclaimed, "Zounds! you dolt, I shall go out of my wits at your dullness!" To which the honest old servitor replied, "Well, there is one comfort, master—you won't have to go far!"

"It's a good thing to have a handsome penman for a beau," said Mary, as she glanced over a billet-doux. "Yes," replied Julia, "if the penman is only handsome, I don't care how ugly the penmanship is."

An Irishman, being in church where the collection apparatus resembled the election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized and could not vote.

A father was reproached with marrying his son too early. "Wait till he is a little more reasonable," was the advice.

"Ah! in that case," sighed the father, "he would never marry at all."

"You and your wife should be *one*," said a friendly adviser to a hen-pecked husband. "Become *one!*" exclaimed hen-pecked, "why, we are *ten* now." "How so?" "*She's* 1 and *I'm* 0."

"Mr. Smith, the hogs are getting into your corn-field." "Never mind, Billy, I'm sleepy. Corn won't hurt 'em."

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard!"—yet there are many idle poor who prefer to go to their uncle.

Convivial Toast (for a Temperance *fete*).—Fill high, Drink *Deau*.

A Mien Advantage—A superiority in appearance.

The First Vegetable Ever Known—Time.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The Will of Maria M. Stinnecke.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:—The will of Miss Maria M. Stinnecke, of this city, admitted to probate yesterday in the Orphans' Court of this city, contains the following bequests:—To the American Bible Society, $2500; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $2500; to the American Bible Society for publication of the Holy Scriptures, $2500; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to educate a Chinese boy to be named Henry A. Stinnecke, $1000; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, to educate a Chinese boy to be named Henry A. Stinnecke, $1000; to same, to educate a girl to be named Maria Ann Stinnecke, $1000; to the American Sunday School Union, $1500; to the Episcopal Indian Mission in Minnesota, $1000; to the Methodist Preachers' Aid Society of Maryland, $500; to the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, $500; to Washington and Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., to found a scholarship to be called the Maria M. Stennecke scholarship, $1250; to the Board of Trustees of Princeton College, New Jersey, to found a scholarship in said college, to be called the Maria M. Stinnecke scholarship, $300, one-third of the proceeds of sale of property to be sold in aid of forming the Stinnecke scholarship in the college of New Jersey. To the board of elders of the Northern diocese of the Church of United Brethren, U. S. A., for the maintenance and education of a student who will devote himself to the service of the Lord in the foreign mission field, one third of the proceeds of said sale; also one-third to Sarah Rich, for life, and after her death to the American Seamen's Friend Society. After paying all debts and legacies, she gives $500 to the American Bible Society for the publication of the Holy Scriptures in foreign languages, all the rest and residue to be divided into two equal parts, one-half of which to be paid to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for spreading the Scriptures among the Indians, and the other half to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church for missions among the Indians.

The whole amount of bequests is $10,250, besides the proceeds of sale of certain property devoted to other benevolent purposes, the value of which is not stated. The revenue stamps on the will indicate the value of the property of the deceased to be $30,000. The will is dated November 17, 1868. John R. Kelso and William A. Stewart are named executors. The deceased was a highly respected maiden lady of Baltimore, who died suddenly while on a visit to Carlisle, Pa., aged about forty years.

—The municipality of Missolonghi have resolved to raise a monument to Lord Byron, on the spot where the poet breathed his last. One-half of the cost of the monument is to be defrayed by the municipality, and the other half to be obtained by public subscription.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DeHAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 3

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 MILES REMAIN

To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

ARE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,000 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States IS PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows:—

From Passengers	$1,024,005'07
" Freight	2,040,234'19
" Express	54,428'38
" Mails	136,245'59
" Miscellaneous	91,628'27
" Government troops	104,077'77
" " freight	449,440'33
" Contractors' men	201,179'99
" " material	968,439'32
Total	$5,056,651'81

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

Jan. 20, 1869. 1 2thstu

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES

NOW COMPLETED OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN

Fire and Marine Insurance Co,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1869.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Amount paid in	97,500
ASSETS.	
Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5,500 00
Balance due by agents	3,633 34
Cash in bank	2,500 00
	$109,133 34
RECEIPTS FOR 1868.	
Premium on fire risks	29,286 82
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.	
Fire losses paid	$7,961 26
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc.	11,729 08
Commissions to agents	3,443 14
	23,133 48
Total amount at risk	$1,340,726 87
Losses unadjusted and not due	8,500 00
Accounts	2,145 65

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Atwood,	J. F. Baker.
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,	E. A. Thomas,
William E. Owens,	James J. Mullen,
R. G. Worthington,	H. E. Hudson,
Nathan Haines,	Hon. S. T. Wilson,
Hon. John Titus,	James Richmond,
H. O. Atwood,	C. R. Gale.

A. N. ATWOOD, President.
2 11thstu3w H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 243 BROADWAY, New York.

JAMES R. DOW .....President

JANUARY 26, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared

A Cash Dividend of Fifty Per Cent.

On the annual premium rate of all Participating Life Policies, and FORTY PER CENT. on the annual endowment rate of all Participating Endowment Policies issued in the year 1867.

E. H. JONES, Vice-President.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 429 CHESNUT Street.

J. S. GAFFNEY,

2 4 thstu5t GENERAL AGENT.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

Owner and Sole Manufacturer,

1 26 tuthsem No. 230 South SECOND Street.

HAIR MATTRESSES

AND A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES,

FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT

S. W. Cor. 12TH AND CHESTNUT STS.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

9 6tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES,

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325'25 Cost, $1,093,604'26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150'08	
	Cash in drawer 413'65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	O. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740'09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$23,698 22	$850,000 00,

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The Oldest Christian Hymn.

In *Paed. Lib.* III of Clement of Alexandria, is given (in Greek) the most ancient hymn of the primitive Church. It is there (150 years after the Apostles) asserted to be of much earlier origin. It may have been sung by the "beloved disciple" before he ascended to his reward. The following version will give some imperfect idea of its spirit:]—

Shepherd of tender youth,
Guiding in love and truth
Through devious ways;
Christ, our triumphant King!
We come Thy name to sing,
And here our children bring
To shout Thy praise.

Thou art our holy Lord!
The all-subduing Word,
Healer of strife!
Thou didst Thyself abase,
That from sin's deep disgrace
Thou mightest save our race,
And give us life.

Thou art wisdom's High Priest!
Thou hast prepared the feast
Of holy love!
And in our mortal pain
None calls on Thee in vain;
Help Thou dost not disdain,
Help from above.

Ever be Thou our Guide,
Our Shepherd and our pride,
Our staff and song!
Jesus! Thou Christ of God!
By the perennial word,
Dead us where Thou hast trod,
Make our faith strong.

So now, and till we die,
Sound we Thy praises on high,
And joyful song.
Infants, and the glad throng,
Who to Thy Church belong,
Unite and swell the song
To Christ our King.

Pay Your Pastor.

Pay your pastor what you have promised. If it be sufficient for his temporal support, his mind will be free from worldly cares, and he may give himself up to the work of his ministry with a cheerful, contented, and happy heart. He will respect and love you for your liberality, and labor the more earnestly for your spiritual good. He will not be easily drawn away to another field—at least he will not be ever seeking a change. Able to educate his children, to supply his library with the best books of the day, happy in the midst of home comforts, and able to lay up a little for the time when he must be laid aside, he has nothing to do but to study and labor for your good and the Master's glory.

If the salary be inadequate, it is all you promised, and perhaps all you are able to give. He knew it when he accepted your call. If he be a man of earnest devotion to the work, willing to make sacrifices of personal comfort for the sake of preaching Christ, he may reduce his expenses to his income, and still be happy and useful. You ought to appreciate his labor of love, and pay him, by all means, to the day and the dollar. You may be too poor to give him more, but you cannot afford to be dishonest, especially towards one who is sacrificing so much for your spiritual good.

But what is the pastor to do whose salary is paid only in part, or in uncertain instalments, coming in long after the quarter has become due? What is he to do? How is he to sustain his character for common honesty? Your promises will not pay his bills at the butcher's, the grocer's, or the bookseller's. How can he love you as dear children in Christ, or pray for you, or labor in the study, the pulpit, or from house to house, as he should? Is it a matter of surprise that he should preach dull sermons, and seldom call to spend a pleasant hour at your homes? Is it to be wondered at if he should become dissatisfied with you, and you with him, his ministrations unprofitable to you, his temper soured, and his character and influence as a minister of the gospel ruined? No congregation can afford to let their pastor's salary remain unpaid. They can better afford to borrow the money at fifty per cent. than fail to meet their just obligations to him, and bear the consequences which inevitably follow to both pastor and people. Pay your pastor what you have promised.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Mormons are hostile to missionary efforts in Utah, and recently the Episcopal missionary in Salt Lake City was arrested while holding his regular Sunday services on a charge of violating some city ordinance.

—The Rev. R. Heber Newton has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Church of this city, and has accepted the appointment of Financial Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, which position was made vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Riggs.

—A resident of Troy, recently deceased, by his will directed the guardians of his children to see that they were brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and expressed his wish that they should be "taught to despise that curse of our country, Abolitionism." The will was written in 1865.

—The *Rock*, in giving information to a correspondent who makes an inquiry, states that "literates" seeking ordination in the Church of England are required to be well up in the Bible, the prayer-book, the evidences of the Christian religion and Church history, and to have "some little knowledge of the Greek Testament!"

—Dr. Littlejohn was last week consecrated in Brooklyn as the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island. The sermon was by Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, and other portions of the service were performed by Dr. Hall, who succeeds Dr. Littlejohn as rector of Holy Trinity, by Dr. Huntingdon, the newly-elected Bishop of New York, by Bishop Potter, and others.

—Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, has refused to sign the testimonials of Dr. Doane, elected Bishop of Albany. He has had to stand a severe catechizing from other bishops who are far from sympathizing with him. The Episcopal papers publish a form of penance which Dr. Doane, when in Hartford, used to require of candidates for confirmation, requiring certain prayers to be said at certain fixed hours each day for a period of time, varying at his option, before they should be admitted to the sacrifice of the Holy Eucharist. His consecration was to take place on Tuesday of this week.

—According to the decision of the Court of Arches, in England, lighted candles on the Holy Table are lawful only when they are needed for light, so that all that is now necessary is to darken the chancel for that purpose. The priest no longer elevates the elements above his head, which is declared to be unlawful; but he lowers his head down to the level of the table, and thus brings it beneath the elements. Besides this, he elevates the elements not, indeed, above his head, but to a level with the top of his head. It is said that more than two thousand English clergymen, members of the Church Union, sympathize with and support Mr. Mackonochie.—*Independent.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, New York, received forty-seven members January 17.

—The Old Union Church, in Rockingham county, Va., which had a bombshell put through its roof during the battle of Cross Keys, is to be rebuilt.

—The Rev. W. U. Murkland has declined the unanimous call he received from the Third Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., a few weeks ago. The state of religious interest in his church forbids his removal.

—The church in Reeseville, near this city, has given to Mr. Thomas Aiken, licentiate, the son of one of its elders, a very cordial call to its pastorate. He has also before him a like call from the neighboring church of East Whiteland.

—A few gentlemen and ladies of this city recently, at a cost of $180, made the purchase of a remarkably good portrait of Rev. Albert Barnes, by Marchant, to be placed on the wall of the room used by the Pastoral Association of Philadelphia.

—The Trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago, but not its directors, are in the interest of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick. They have notified Dr. Lord that this year they can pay nothing towards his salary from the income of the $75 000 paid in by Mr. McCormick.

—The Third Presbytery of New York met January 15, in the lecture room of the Thirteenth street church (Rev. Dr. Burchard's), and ordained as an evangelist Mr. Richard C. Morse, assistant editor of the New York *Observer*.

—The Rev. W. H. McAuley, formerly a missionary in India, but who, for many years past, has been laboring in the bounds of the Presbytery of South Alabama, has accepted an appointment as evangelist in a field consisting of Pisgah, Bethesda, McKinley, and Centre Ridge churches.

—The Rev. J. C. Mitchell and Dr. J. H. Rice, of Mobile, Ala., resigned their pastoral charges last November, in order to facilitate a movement then in progress for dissolving the Second and Third Presbyterian Churches in that city, and forming a new church out of the members. This church, since organized under the name of the Jackson Street Church, is as yet without a pastor.

—Dr. Spring has been pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York for 59 years; Dr. R. S. Storrs, of the Congregational church in Braintree, Mass, for 58 years; Dr. Nelson, of the Congregational church in Leicester, Mass., for 57 years; Dr. Ide, of the Congregational church in Medway, Mass., for 54 years; Dr. Withington, Congregational, of Newbury, Mass., for 53 years; and Dr. Grier, of the Presbyterian church in Brandywine Manor, in this State, for 53 years.

—The Presbyterian church on Forty-second street, New York, of which the Rev. Dr. Hastings is pastor, has been burdened with a debt of $57,000. This fact coming to the knowledge of James H. Benedict, Esq., who, though residing at Tarrytown, spends his winters in New York city, he resolved on the removal of the burden. This he accomplished by a liberal subscription and by his personal efforts to obtain the balance. The result was a happy surprise to the pastor and the church.

—The Trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, New Jersey, have purchased property in Orange for the use of the church. The lot purchased measures 127 by 190 feet, and there is already on it a house, which will be used for a manse, the remaining part of the lot being reserved for the erection of a church. Rev. Dr. Yeomans, who died there last summer, while pastor of that church, has been succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Alfred Yeomons, lately pastor of the church in Bellefonte, Pa., and the prospects of the church are cheering.

—The Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, Maryland, not long ago, sent an earnest call to the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, pastor of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, of this city. The Central Presbytery of Philadelphia met on Tuesday last to consider the matter, when it was announced that, in consideration of the great religious interest existing in the Cohocksink Church at present, and the peril of interfering with pastoral relations at such a time, the church in Baltimore would not press the call—a very kind and brotherly act on the part of the Baltimore church. The Cohocksink Church were ready to protest most earnestly against the removal of their pastor, and are greatly pleased with the termination of the affair.

—The opening services of the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. McAuley's—situate on York street, near Coral, in this city, were held last Sunday, in the lecture room of the new edifice. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Rev. Dr. Wylie, and Rev. Dr. Reed. The new building is of brick, and measures 68 by 100 feet. The lot is 100 feet wide by 150 feet deep. The main audience chamber has not yet been finished. The lecture-room measures 68 by 85 feet, and will seat about seven hundred persons. The main audience chamber will have sittings for twenty-five hundred persons. It will be provided with side and end galleries, and will be finished in a most substantial manner. The lot, valued at $10,000, was donated to the congregation. The membership of the church is about five hundred, while that of the school is four hundred, and about forty teachers. The building will cost $50,000.

CATHOLIC.

—It is stated that out of the 600,000 Catholics of the city of New York only 250,000 of them could go to churches for want of place, of worship. More than 200,000 people came over from Europe during the past year, and fully 40,000 of them were of the Catholic faith.

—The Roman Catholic St. Martin's Church of Baltimore makes its vespers approach more nearly to a concert than any Protestant church of which we have heard. The programme for a religious service two Sabbaths ago began with an overture and closed with a march, and sandwiched between were selections from *St. Paul, Moses in Egypt*, and *Lombardi!*

—In all there are in the Catholic Church 12 patriarchates, 177 archbishoprics, and 905 bishoprics—total, 1094. But there are vacant 1 patriarchate, 9 archbishoprics, and 102 bishoprics. The number of sees and vicariates in the British dominions is 110. Great Britain alone, therefore, will represent above one-tenth of the prelates who will have a right to sit and judge in the Œcumenical Council.

—Forty years ago there was one Catholic priest in England who had been a clergyman of the Established Church—the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer. Now there are forty such priests in the archdiocese of Westminster, and about two hundred in the country. Lay converts are probably in proportion. The returns the last year in the metropolis are 2200; and the converts, or perverts, are mostly from the upper and middle ranks of society.

—Father Doane is very successful in his effort for the endowment of the American Roman Catholic College at Rome. Newark has added $9000 to the fund, which now amounts to $103,500. Of this amount New York has given seven purses of $5000 each, Baltimore three, Philadelphia two, Boston one, Hartford one, and Newark one. The balance is in sums of $1000, $500, etc. Brooklyn will be visited after Easter. Father Doane is now on a tour of the Western cities. If the same energy characterizes his brother's management of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany, that missionary see will be greatly strengthened.

LUTHERAN.

—Rev. Henry Fahr, pastor of a German Lutheran church in Rockport, Ohio, was lately called upon to conduct the funeral services of a member of a neighboring Lutheran church, who had died just in time to escape church censure for the offense of becoming proprietor of a drinking saloon. The clergyman, therefore, refused to perform the entire service, which includes "sanctification," and the wife of the deceased was willing that this formula should be omitted; but it did not satify his townsmen. There arose a fight between those who supported and those who opposed the pastor; and, the latter being in a majority, he was stoned by the mob, and escaped into a neighboring house. Being attacked there, he was obliged to take refuge with a horse and carriage which some of his friends supplied. Returning a few days later to visit the widow, he was again attacked and forced to flee to save his life. Three of the leaders have been arrested, and have given bail to preserve the peace.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. S. R. Brown, after spending eight years in Japan, as a missionary of the Board of Missions of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, returned to this country a short time ago, and has resumed, for the past year, charge of the Reformed church on Lake Owasco, of which he was formerly pastor. The Rev. Mr. Brown will soon return to Japan and pursue his missionary labors there. During his former residence in that country, the house he owned and occupied was destroyed by fire, proving a total loss. His friends, therefore, propose to erect for him a suitable house wherever he may be located by the Board of Missions, the building to be, in the end, the property of the Board.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., has generously offered to give £200 to each of the twenty-four Congregational churches in London and vicinity which, having been or being engaged in erecting edifices, need pecuniary aid.

—The ministerial sensation of Boston, Mass., just now, is the new pastor of the Park Street Church, the successor of the Rev. A. L. Stone. The Rev. Mr. Murray is a graduate of Yale College a few years ago, and is still on the sunny side of thirty. He dresses with great precision, and is anything but clerical in his personal appearance. In his pulpit exercises he is decidedly original, and his auditors were slightly startled, the other Sunday, when he prayed that the Lord would "bless those middle-aged females in the congregation whose youthful hopes had been disappointed."

—The Rev. J. W. Hough was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Jackson, Michigan, January 27. The opening services were by Rev. H. O. Ladd, of Olivet, Mich.; the sermon (a solid, thoughtful, and carefully-written essay, designed to show that much knowledge brings much sorrow) by Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago; the installation prayer by Rev. O. S. Dean, of Kalamazoo; the charge to the pastor by Rev. J. G. W. Cowles, of East Saginaw; the right hand of fellowship (a warm-hearted and manly speech) by Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, of Flint; and the charge to the people by Rev. S. M. Freeland, of Detroit. It was one of the features of the examination by the counsel that the candidate responded to their questions by answers which somewhat perplexed the old-fashioned theologians; but he finally received their unanimous vote. In fact, vote or no vote, it was quite evident in advance that the Jackson church meant to have Mr. Hough for their minister. This fact they signified to him in an emphatic manner by suddenly adding a thousand dollars to his previously stipulated salary, without even stopping to consult his judgment as to the propriety of such an innovation. Mr. Hough occupies, with honor, ability, and usefulness, one of the most important pulpits in the West.

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PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8'30 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9'15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8'15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7'10, 8, 9'40, 11'40 A. M., 1'40, 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40, and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9'15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7'00 A. M., 12'40, 5'40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6'10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6'30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6'30 and 8 A. M., and 2'30, P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5'30, and 4'30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6'30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3'30, 4'30 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6'30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3'30, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11'30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7'30 and 11 A. M. 2'30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10'15 A. M for Bristol.
At 7'30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7'30 and 10'15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 30 and 10'15 A. M. 2'30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railways.

At 9'45 A. M., 1'20, 4, 6'20, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25
At 11'30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9'45 A. M., 1'20, 4, 6'20, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9'45 A. M., 4, 6'20 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9'45 A. M., 6'20 and 12 P M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9'45 A. M. 6'20 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7'30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7'20 A. M. and 3'30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3'30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1'30, 3 30, and 5'30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1'30 and 3'30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets fifty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train.....8'00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10'30 A. M., 1 40, and 5 00 P. M.
Fast Line.....11 50 A. M.
Erie Express.....11'50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....2'40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5'30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....8'00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10 45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....12 00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5'00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express.....3'10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....3'10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8 30 A. M., 2'30 and 7'10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10'10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9'10 A. M.
Fast Line.....10'00 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....12'30 P. M.
Erie Express.....4'20 P. M.
Day Express.....4'20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....7 50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 4 25

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8'30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4'00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Steamer's Run.

Night Express at 11'30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12'00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11'00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7'00 P. M. The 5'00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7'00 and 8'10 A. M., 1'30, 4'15, and 7'00 P. M. The 8'10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7'00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7'25 A. M., Way Mail. 9'35 A. M., Express, 2 25 P. M., Express. 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. RENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10'45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....8'15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.....9 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11'30 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....8 50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.....10'10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8'00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....6 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven.....7'45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10'55 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....12'35 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....10'00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....6'25 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....7'50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....4'20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.
11 4

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8'15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8'15 A. M., 3'15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8'15 A. M and 3'30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8'15 A. M., 3'15, 3'30, and 6'00 P. M

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf, 112 Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
9 5

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7'20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6'35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9'25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8'15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7'20 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8'15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6'45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9'10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6'15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7'30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10'20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4'45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7'40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8'45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2'05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2'45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6'45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7'15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4'10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6'35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9'25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12'30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7'20 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8'15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. returning from Reading at 4'25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7'30 A. M., 12'30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6'30 A. M., 12 45 and 5'15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7'30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8'10 A. M. and 12 45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1'05 A. M., and 1'30 and 10 19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3'50 and 5'55 A. M., and 10 20 P. M., passing Reading at 5'44 and 7'31 A. M., and 12'30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12'20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M. and 2'05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6'45 and 11'40 A. M., and 6'4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8'35 A. M., and 2'5 and 4.25 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7'55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12'15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3'30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M. and 5'55 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train. Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LENT.

Regulations for the Observance of the Season.

Archbishop McCloskey, of the Roman Catholic Church, has issued through his chaplain, the Rev. Father McInerny, the following regulations and rules for the proper observance of the season of Lent, commencing on Wednesday next. Although issued with special application to the Archdiocese of New York, like regulations obtain in this city:—

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of Holy Thursday.

3. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

4. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal on week days of Lent.

5. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter, or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

6. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, etc.

7. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting but not of abstinence from fresh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like, the following classes of persons:—First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Youthful Offender—Thieving Mendicants—A Suspicious Case—Till-Tapper Burglary—A Woman Assaulted.

—Yesterday morning, while the door of the residence Barbara Grab, at Seventh and Master streets, was standing ajar, Annie Sabine, aged 12 years, went into the house and up-stairs, where she ransacked the bureau drawers and closets. She then left with a box of jewelry, but was captured shortly after making her exit, and on being taken before Alderman Hood was held for a further hearing.

—James B. Watson and George Seward were before Alderman Patchel yesterday charged with various offenses of larceny. It seems that they go from store to store seeking alms, and when an opportunity is offered they steal small wares. Yesterday one of them attempted to dispose of a ham, but it wouldn't go in his pocket, and he was caught with the article. The magistrate committed both to prison.

—Fanny Brown, who is a mulatto girl, was caught yesterday in Middle Alley with a lot of china ware in her possession which she is suspected of having stolen. She had nothing to say about it, and Alderman Carpenter sent her to prison.

—Joseph Gamble is a youth of eighteen years. Yesterday he went into the shop of an old woman at Eighteenth and Catharine streets and stole three dollars from the till. Alderman Dallas committed him in default of $1200 bail. Joseph last week was up on a charge of stealing a quantity of washed clothes, but was released on the non-appearance of the prosecutor.

—Frederick Stevenson has been bound over for burglary by Alderman Carpenter. It seems that he burst in the door attached to Dennis Smith's house, No. 624 St. Mary street, and stole a lot of clothing. Both he and the clothing were recovered before they had succeeded in getting very far away.

—Sarah Crelly keeps an apple-stand at Delaware avenue and Dock street. Yesterday Anderson Carr picked up her basket and started off with it. Sarah grabbed him, and he knocked her down. She yelled, and Officer Dalton chased Anderson until he captured him. Alderman Carpenter committed him for assault and battery.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 214, being a decrease of 83 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 117 were adults, 97 minors; 185 were born in the United States, 44 were foreign, 5 were unknown, 18 were people of color, and 8 from the country. Of the number, 3 died of congestion of the brain, 19 of inflammation of the lungs; 52 of marasmus; 11 of disease of the heart; 9 of typhoid fever; 8 of debility, and 9 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	7	Fifteenth	13
Second	6	Sixteenth	5
Third	7	Seventeenth	8
Fourth	12	Eighteenth	10
Fifth	8	Nineteenth	11
Sixth	5	Twentieth	9
Seventh	14	Twenty-first	1
Eighth	11	Twenty-second	10
Ninth	4	Twenty-third	4
Tenth	10	Twenty-fourth	4
Eleventh	6	Twenty-fifth	3
Twelfth	4	Twenty-sixth	6
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-seventh	12
Fourteenth	8	Twenty-eighth	3
Unknown, 8.			

"HEARTH AND HOME."—The eighth number of this interesting weekly, dated February 13, has a great variety of articles on subjects suited to the tastes of town and country readers. The illustrations are numerous and good, and the editors present their readers with a valentine in the shape of a pleasing engraving, entitled "The Pet of the Village." *Hearth and Home* has been a success from the beginning, and it fully deserves all its popularity. Published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

ROBBERIES.—The trimmings and candy store of Mrs. Clements, on Hanover street below Girard avenue, was broken into last night and robbed of jewelry, goods, etc., valued at $50.

Thieves went into the fish store of H. S. Levin & Co., on the southwest corner of Delaware avenue and Race streets, last night, and robbed it of $200 worth of goods. An entrance was effected by prying open a side window.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Yesterday morning an old soldier of the war of 1812, Joseph Epworthy by name, died, at the age of eighty-seven, at his residence, No. 6 Short court, near Twelfth and Race streets. He was in very destitute circumstances, and it is said did not receive the attention that common humanity should have dictated.

REOPENING OF THE MAMMOTH RINK.—The grand Mammoth Skating Rink, Twenty-first and Race streets, will be reopened this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and again this evening at 7½ o'clock. The famous Meagher Brothers will perform on both occasions and every evening till further notice.

THE LETTER-BOXES.—Mayor Fox this morning issued a special order to the police, calling their attention to the letter-boxes, which must not be opened by any one except by the carrier in uniform.

A Prosperous Fire Insurance Company.

From the American Exchange and Review of February, 1869.

The Fame Insurance Company of Philadelphia, now in its thirteenth year, will double its present cash capital preparatory to extending its lines of risk and its business generally. Books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened at the present office of the Company, No. 400 Chesnut street, in order to afford facilities for all so desiring to subscribe and to secure the advantage of the widest distribution of the stock. The increase of the cash capital is, however, a fixed fact. In order to attain the requisite accommodations for enlarged operations the company will remove to the building of the National Bank of the Republic, No. 809 Chesnut street. The new office is commodious and elegant in all its appointments, and the location a very desirable one.

Increase of local Philadelphia fire insurance capital has been much talked of, but the promises of such increase have not amounted to much, yet its necessity is admitted on all sides. We have now, however, something definite in this connection, and the new capital is placed most acceptably. It is not entrusted to mere adventurers in the business, but a solid, durable basis has been laid, through years of experience, for its proper and successful employment.

The Fame began business September 1, 1858, and this period was the beginning of a series of eventful and disastrous years in the history of Philadelphia insurance. It passed through the ordeal with credit; it proved its reliability at every trial, never contested a loss, and never had a lawsuit of any kind. Originally $50,000 of the capital was paid up; subsequently the cash capital was increased to nearly $100,000, and the present addition will give the Fame a full paid-up capital of $200,000. The president and secretary of the Fame have been connected with the company from the start. Charles Richardson, Esq., now President, was originally a director, and subsequently filled the position of Vice-president. His accession to the presidency gives good promise for the new era upon which the Fame is entering. Mr. Richardson is a gentleman of rare business qualifications. As a manager of the Philadelphia branch of the great house of J. C. Howe & Co., he has evidenced the possession of capacities of no common order. William H. Rhawn, Esq., Vice-President, has a first-class financial and administrative record as President of the National Bank of the Republic. In Williams I. Blanchard, Esq., Secretary, the Fame has had a faithful and laborious executive officer from the first day of its career. The reputation of the office is largely the result of his management; as a fire underwriter he knows

"The gulfed shore
To a most dangerous sea;"

and disciplined by the experience and observation of the past, he is peculiarly qualified to conduct the company on its new career. That the Fame will receive its full share of the mercantile patronage of the city admits of scarcely a doubt. This is due to it by the commercial interest; for such is but the sustaining of a necessary and worthy agency of the city's business.

SPAIN.

Abolition of Slavery Resolved Upon.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Madrid (Feb. 5) special despatch says:—

As the time for the meeting of the Constituent Cortes—the 11th of February—is near at hand, the Provisional Government are busy completing the draft of a new constitution, which they will recommend to the Cortes for adoption. Little is as yet known of the articles of their draft, but the abolitionists, who embrace men of all political parties, have at length succeeded in obtaining from the Government the official assurance that their draft will contain a clause prohibiting slavery in all the Spanish possessions. The best method of freeing the slaves is to be left altogether to the decision of the Cortes. As it is known that the Liberal Unionists, the Progressists, and the Republicans are generally in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery, and that even some of the Abolitionists favor such a measure, it is expected that the Constituent Cortes will adopt this article of the new Constitution by an overwhelming majority.

How the Republicans Take their Defeat.

From the Madrid Discussion.

The Republican party have lost the elections in Madrid. We said we should yesterday. We have had to combat against all the phalanx of officialism. We have had to combat against the army of Prim and the more numerous one of Rivero. We have had to struggle against the plague of employes and pretenders who live and agitate in Madrid. We have had to struggle against the contractors who live upon the city and the Government—that is to say, at the expense of the people of Madrid and of the Spanish nation. Our defeat was certain, Madrid always will be under monarchical governments—a grand column of drones. We have not conquered; nevertheless, we have polled 15,000 votes in Madrid. This is not a triumph over the monarchical candidates, but it is a triumph over the monarchy. The monarchists know now that there are 15,000 republicans in Madrid who protest against the raising of a new throne. These forces are not artificial, like those of the monarchists. The Ayuntamiento of Madrid pay over 12,000 laborers. They would have voted with us if the Rivero of 1869 had been the Rivero of 1854. Some thousands of employes live here. They also would have voted with us if, in place of calling for the monarchy, the Government had called for the republic. We have not triumphed in Madrid. The cause has been—a piece of bread. The Government have gained the elections here, as all former governments have gained them. The treasury is the grand moving power of the Madrid electoral machine. Those who have no interest in it have given us 15,000 votes. Only by looking in that direction, and at the laborers employed by the Ayuntamiento, can we explain how it is that Rivero has 34,000 votes and Prim only 33,000; while Segasta, who has neither soldiers nor laborers, only gets 31,000.

From the Igualdad.

The electoral body of Spain has given its ultimatum. The monarchists of a hundred forms, the heterogeneous mass of democrats, legitimists, absolutists, fusionistas (permit us the word) will constitute the majority of the future Assembly. The Republicans, we have to confess, are in the minority. We have been placed. The origin of our defeat has been in placing ourselves in opposition to the provisional government. There is no mystery. In spite of all the efforts we have brought into play, we have a minority of ninety representatives. But, considering the distinct factions of which the successful party is composed, the truly numerous is our party. The Republicans are the great hope of the country—the great national party. Against the will of the men in power the country has been able to send ninety or more for a radical opposition. The consequences are impossible to foresee, but one thing is—they will make it impossible to convert the country into a monarchy, which will be a moral proclamation of the republic. In place of the impossible monarchy, the future Assembly can do no less than proclaim "Viva la Republica Federal!"

Another Civil War Imminent.

Whatever may be the result of the vote which will soon be emitted by the Cortes, it is evident that it will be powerless to avert another appeal to the sword. If any direct evidence were wanting of this determination it would be found in the manifesto which has just been addressed by Cabrero to the people of Navarro. One extract from it will be sufficient to indicate the general character and purpose of the document:—

"Our victory," it says, "must be won on other ground—that of the battle-field. There we shall promptly secure our much-coveted triumph."

Unhappy Spain! are the liberties which seemed within your grasp again about to elude you? Torn thus by intestine strife, how is it possible that you can pursue to a successful end the arduous task of self-regeneration?

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
AND
PARTY INVITATIONS,
the latest and most fashionable styles.
NEW FRENCH PAPERS.
Just received, a new assortment of very desirable patterns.
Monograms and Initials stamped in *colors* gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
9 1mwf8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST
FASHIONABLE STYLES.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER AND
FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES,
STAMPED, IN BOXES, $1.
J. LINERD,
10 12mwsam No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of March, 1836, entitled "An Act Relative to Limited Partnerships," and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is PORTER & COATES; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture, publication, purchase, and sale of Books and Stationery, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia; that the names of the general partners of the said firm are ROBERT PORTER and HENRY T. COATES, both of the city of Philadelphia, and the special partners are BENJAMIN COATES and GEORGE MORRISON COATES, also both of the city of Philadelphia; that the capital contributed by the special partners is one hundred thousand dollars, of which Benjamin Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash and George Morrison Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash; that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and that it will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ROBERT PORTER,
HENRY T. COATES,
General Partners.
BENJAMIN COATES,
GEORGE MORRISON COATES,
Special Partners.
Philadelphia, 1st February, 1869. 2 6 6t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Army to be Reduced to 30,000 Men—Pacific Railroad Restraints.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Reducing the Army.

The Military Committee to-day agreed, after a session of three hours, to report on Monday next, or when the Army Appropriation bill comes up, an amendment, authorizing the President, whenever it is necessary, to make the following reductions in the army:—infantry regiments reduced to thirty, making strength of the army about thirty thousand. It consolidates the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Pay departments into Department of Supply. Other staff departments are decreased about one-eighth. It reduces officers about one-third. There is no reduction in cavalry or artillery.

Pacific Railroad Restrictions.

The Pacific Railroad Committee had a final meeting to-day, and agreed on their bill. It imposes two additional restrictions, providing that when any of the companies fail to pay ten per cent. on the gross earnings, they shall be proceeded against in bankruptcy, and that in addition to security for the payment of interest on money for sale, lands shall be retained for the purpose of creating a sinking fund to redeem the bonds of the company. It retains the North Pacific, Atlantic, and Pacific and Eastern Division to Albuquerque, and from Portland to Humboldt river on the Union Pacific. Mr. Howard expects to report it to-day.

The Finance Committee

came to no conclusion to-day on the bill to prevent the secret sale of gold by the Government.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of the Union League in relation to frauds in naturalization and in elections. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Also, a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, asking Congress to suspend action upon the bill for the construction of a bridge across the East river, until a committee appointed by the Chamber to investigate the matter shall have reported upon it. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial of the National Academy of Design, asking for the passage of an act amending the Copyright law.

Also, preamble and resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce against secret sales of Government bonds and gold.

Also, a memorial of the same body, similar to that presented by Mr. Conkling, in relation to the bridge over East river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Rice, the bill giving an additional town to the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas was taken up and passed.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill in relation to the e ective franchise in Georgetown, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Edmunds objected, and it went over.

On motion of Mr. Ferry, the bill to establish a certain post road in Connecticut was taken up.

Mr. Ferry stated that Representative Hubbard had said that if the Senate would pass the bill with the amendment which he (Hubbard) has proposed, and which has passed the House, he would not object to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Dixon said that in view of the statement of his colleague (Ferry) he felt bound to make no opposition to the bill.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce against any further secret sales of Government bonds or gold.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of ship owners of Lewisport, Maine, praying the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from illegal exaction by State and municipal corporations.

Mr. Kelley presented a petition of the Yates county Agricultural Society of New York, against opening the markets of the United States to productions of the Dominion of Canada, through a new treaty of reciprocity so-called.

Mr. Julian presented the memorial of a convention from all parts of New England, in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

It recites, in a preamble, that all human beings are created equal, and that women are deprived of their natural equality when they are denied the right of suffrage, which is given to all men. It is signed by James Freeman Clarke, president, and Charles K. Whipple and George H. Vilbert, secretaries.

The Committee on Military Affairs being called for reports of a private character, bills were reported from that Committee and passed as follows:—

For the relief of Samuel H. Moore, private of 55th Ohio Volunteers; for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of Charles Cook, 77th Pennsylvania; for the relief of William F Scott, Adjutant of 4th Iowa Volunteers; for the relief of certain companies of scouts and guards organized in Alabama; for the relief of Captain Geo. W. Short, 63d Illinois Vols.; for the relief of Benj. Malone, late additional paymaster in the army, and his sureties, releasing them from liability for $68,800 of Government funds, of which Paymaster Malone was robbed in Washington on the 22d of February, 1864, without fault or negligence on his part. This latter bill was, after considerable discussion, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

FRANCE.

Extracts from the "Blue Book" on the United States.

The following extracts are from the French "Blue Book," relating to foreign affairs:—

Our relations with the United States are of the usual cordial character; we unhesitatingly aided the efforts of the Washington Cabinet to make peace between Spain and the republics of the Pacific. As we stated last year, the American Government having again offered itself as a mediator between the belligerents, we considered, like England, that the maintenance of our previous offers might be embarrassing to the Cabinets to whom we applied first, and might delay the re-establishment of the accord that all the neutral powers would gladly see restored. We at once declared that our proposals should not be an obstacle to the success of the proposed American mediation, and, desiring above all that peace shall be restored, we declare ourselves willing to aid the endeavors, from whatever source, that may seem most likely to secure the wished-for result.

In the United States we again behold excessive taxation paralyzing business transactions. Experience only can enlighten the American people as to the disadvantages of its system of political economy, but already lessons on the subject are growing out of commercial uneasiness and a steady decrease of customs' receipts. Congress, by ordaining in the early months of last year, with a view to secure foreign markets for American cotton, the abolition of the taxes levied upon this important element of trade, proved that it knew what were the necessary means to maintain and develop natural productiveness. We trust that the new legislative power will become impressed with the same principles, and will not hesitate to apply them to other branches of industry to the prosperity of which freedom is no less indispensable. Be it noted that demonstrations through the columns of the press and at public assemblies favoring a revision of the tariff and laws regulating the intercourse of the United States with other powers have not been wanting. We have marked with special attention the resolutions voted in several towns of the Union, with a view of establishing with foreign governments an international guarantee for the security of intellectual property. We greet, with pleasure, in a first arrangement effected by the Washington Cabinet for the reciprocal protection of manufacturers' marks, the recognition, by the United States, of a right which the powers that, like France, can confer upon the citizens of that country, will, no doubt, soon succeed in having applied to their own citizens.

Letters have been received in London, from Zanzibar, dated Nov. 26, at which time nothing had been heard respecting Dr. Livingstone for a long time. The latest news reported him to be in Cazembe's country a year ago. Dr. Kirk, writing from Zanzibar, says, "There is no knowledge where he is," but Mr. Waller is of opinion that there is no actual need for much anxiety. Moosa, to whose inventive powers the reported death of Dr. Livingstone was due some time back, has been released by Dr. Kirk, after having passed eight months in heavy irons.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Efforts for a Vote on the Suffrage Amendment—The Postal Contracts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mail-Carrying Contract.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The witnesses whose names were given to the Wells, Fargo & Co. investigating committee by the correspondent of the New York *Post*, as having furnished him information on which he based his despatches relative to the contract, were before the committee to-day, and testified that they did not furnish him any information on the subject, and that they knew nothing whatever about it except what they saw in said despatches.

The Suffrage Question.

An effort will be made to secure a continued session of the Senate, with a view of getting a vote on the Suffrage Amendment. Those opposed to it will talk against time in order to defeat it.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Reconstruction Committee,

at its meeting this morning, agreed to report a bill removing legal and political disabilities from between 300 and 400 persons in the Southern States.

Governor Brown and Judge Simcall, of Mississippi, were heard before the Committee in favor of a re-submission of the Constitution to the people of the State of Mississippi. The question will be acted on finally next Wednesday.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of February, 1868:—

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

	January.	December.
Five per cent. bonds	$221 859 350 00	$12[illegible],888,400.00
Six per cent. bonds 1881	283 677,400.00	283 677,300·00
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,602,382 350·00	1 602,570,400 00
	$2,107,860 050 00	$2,1[illegible]7,036,1 0·00

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Certificates at 3 per cent	470,000,000·00	$53,140,000·00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	140,000,000 00	14,000 000 0
	711,000,000·00	$72,140,000·00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment

Three-year 7-30 notes due August 15, 1867, June and July 15, 1868	$1,577,150·00	.....
Compound Interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, December 15, 1867, and May 15, August 1, Sept. 1 and 15, and Oct. 1 and 16, 1868	2,820,170·00	$ 128 710 00
Texas Indemnity Bonds	256,000 00	256,000 00
Treasury Notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	148,411·64	149,361·64
Bonds, April 15, 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	278,450·00	425,800·00
Treasury Notes March 3, 1863	415,492·00	448,692·00
Temporary Loan	193 318·00	248,150 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	13,000·00	13,000·00
	$6,910,988·64	$8,245,883 61

Debt Bearing no Interest.

United States Notes	$356,021,073·00	$356 021,073 00
Fractional Currency	35 511,127 54	33,876,203·17
Gold Certificates of Deposit	32,059,520·00	23,255,840·00
	$421,191 720 54	$413,152,581·17
Total debt	$2,610,362,7e7·18	$2,601,374,164 81
6 per cents. lawful money bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	$52,017 000·00	$44,977,000·00
Total debt	$2,662,379 907·72	$2,646 711,164·81
Amount in Treasury, coin	88 732,7 6·44	88,425 374 54
" " currency	17,441,382 66	$18,2[illegible]4 946 18
	$106,174 049·10	
Debt (less amount in Treasury)	$2,556,205,658 8	$2,539,021,841·14

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in this Department, on February 1, 1869.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of January, 1869, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounts in round numbers to the following sums:—

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	$1,419 000
Interest on the public debt	39,704 000
War Department	6,624,000
Navy Department	1,359,000
Interior Department	432,000
Total	$49,538 0 0

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

Heavy Damages Recovered.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Camden C. Pike this morning obtained a verdict of $35,000 in the King's County Supreme Court against the Erie Railroad Company for injuries sustained in the Carl's Rock disaster.

OBITUARY.

The Marquis de Moustier.

A cable despatch which we announce this morning informs us of the death of the Marquis de Moustier, a member of the French Senate, and late Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lionel, Marquis de Moustier, was born in 1815, and is the eldest son of the Marquis Clement Edward de Moustier. He was educated for the diplomatic career, elected member of the Legislative Assembly for the Department of Doubs, May 13, 1849; was Ambassador at the Court of Berlin from March, 1853, to November, 1859; Ambassador at Vienna from December, 1859, to August, 1861; Ambassador at Constantinople from August, 1861, to September, 1866, and appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 24 of September, 1866, which place he held up to December, 1868, when he was made Senator, and was succeeded by the Marquis de La Valette. While filling the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis was generally regarded as representing the war policy of the Empire, and, in particular, as urging an aggressive interference in the affairs of Germany, with a view to preventing the consummation of German unity. His health, since the period of his appointment to the Senate, has been steadily and perceptibly declining. His retirement from the Foreign Department was almost universally regarded as a manifestation on the part of Napoleon III of his abandonment of a war policy towards Prussia, and the news of it was joyfully received at the Prussian Court.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 6
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s gold I	90½	100 sh Read R	b30. 47⅜
$2000 do c.	90¼	100 do	47⅜
$350 C&Am m 6s'89	93	100 do	47⅜
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 scr	105⅜	100 do	b30. 47⅜
$500 5-20s '66, Jy rg	106¾	100 do	47⅜
$1000 do '67 cp	109⅛	100 do	s10wn. 47⅛
19 sh Phila Bk	160	100 do	47⅛
100 sh Fult Coal	5¼	4 sh C & Am	124½
100 do b5.	5¼	6 do	124½
75 sh Penna RR	58	2 sh Bk N Amer	240
100 sh N Y & M	4¾	1 do	240
1 sh Mech Bk	92	92 sh Minehill	s5. 58

SECOND BOARD.

$1,00 W & Frank 7s	93	$1000 City 6s, New	101
$1500 Leh 6s gold	90¾	100 sh Read RR	37 56
$2000 do	90¾	100 do	b30. 47⅜
$1000 do	b30. 90¾	10 sh C & Am	124½
$4000 do	90¾	40 sh Leh V R	55⅛
$8000 Pitts'g 6s, new	90	14 sh Leh N Stk	31

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	116¼	Western Union T.	37⅜
N. Y. and Erie R	86⅛	Cleveland and Tol.	104½
Phil. and Rea. R	95	Tol. & Wabash R.	64
Mich. S and N. I. R.	93	Mil. & St. P. com.	61¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93¼	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79
Chi. and N. W. com.	83⅞	Adam Express Co	68½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	91⅞	Tennessee 6s	67
Chi. and R. I. R.	103	Gold	135¼
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	119	Market steady.	
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	114½		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Speakership of the Next House—Affairs in Canada.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Next Speaker of the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It is stated among Democrats that Fernando Wood, of New York, will be put forward as the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the Forty-first Congress. For some unknown reason, most of the Democratic members are using their influence with personal friends on the Republican side for Mr. Blaine as Speaker.

Among the most active in this matter is Fernando Wood. Mr. Brooks, of New York, purposes to bring up next week the case of Scannell, his poor and humble constituent, who is a prisoner here for refusing to testify before the committee. He will move for his discharge from custody.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Grecian Ministry.

ATHENS, Feb. 6.—The new ministry is a failure, and Bulgaris, the former Prime Minister, has been recalled. The King is firm for adherence to the protocol.

Spain and Slavery.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—The draft of a new Constitution, to be presented to the Cortes, abolishes slavery everywhere in the Spanish dominions.

The Alabama Claims Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Government has resolved on the abolition of university tests. The full text of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty has been received by mail in the New York papers. The *Times* of to-day denounces the treaty, and says it is incomprehensible and without order. "Unless there was a secret stipulation somewhere to the contrary, the consideration of the question of recognition of the Southern States as belligerents was plainly provided for in this treaty. Nothing, indeed, was excluded.

"The defects of the treaty have grown out of and are owing to the semi-public fashion in which the negotiations were conducted, and if the United States Senate hesitates to ratify the project Ireland will not chafe. It is desirable that the whole treaty be revised and recast. As it is now, practically, every claim may go to the foreign umpire for final decision." If this be a settlement, the *Times* asks for a new definition of the word.

Attempts to Burn the Children's Home at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Feb. 6.—Several attempts have been made within a short time to fire the Children's Home at this place, containing nearly two hundred inmates. Last evening another attempt was made by placing an old sloth in the bung-hole of a barrel of coal oil in the cellar, and igniting the end outside. The attempt was fortunately discovered and the fire extinguished. Suspicion fell upon a girl fourteen years of age, an inmate, named Ellen Doyle, who at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but this morning confessed that she had not only made the attempt of last night, but also a similar one during the last ten days. She was committed for trial.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—The Governor-General left this city this morning for Ottawa, and Lieutenant-Governor Howland for Toronto. The Governor-General expressed his opinion that Montreal should be the seat of government, and that he will use his influence to have it brought here.

Several well-known Fenians have left Canada for the United States, fearing, it is said, revelations by Whalen.

A Bogus Detective.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.—The public are cautioned against a swindler named James D. Lewis, who is procuring money from sundry persons under the false pretense that he holds a commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania as a police detective. Several checks on the State Treasurer from him were presented here to-day.

The Cattle Plague in New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 6.—The excitement over the sudden death of cattle at Fishkill Plains has subsided. The four that died were found by a stream of water, having been poisoned. The balance of Haight's cattle are in a healthy condition. The loss on the cattle is about $300.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Steinmetz's picture frame factory, on Mulberry street, and the New York frame manufactory, were burned to day. The loss is $100,000.

Death of an Ex-Governor.

HALLOWELL, Me., Feb. 6.—Ex-Governor Hubbard died in his office to-day of heart disease.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
FOR
THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
ROOMS, No 1832 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, February 5 1869.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, No. 1832 Chesnut street, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums since August 13, 1868:—

Mrs. William Wister	$5·00
Miss E. P. Smith	2 00
R. W. Bartol	10 00
Mrs W	20
S. W. Baldwin	2·00
Alexander Benson	25·00
A Young Man	4 00
M. A. Longstreth	5·00
R. H. Bartol	5·00
Thomas S. Newlin	20 00
J. B. Chambers	5 00
W. W. Frazier	5·00
Benjamin Marshall	5·00
Thomas Sparks	50·00
J. F. Tobias	25·00
H. S. Hannis & Co	25·00
A Friend to the Cause	5·00
D. H. T	5·00
H. M	5 00
J. M., Jr	5·00
R. B. P	5 00
W. H. Gaisemer	25·00
John Gibson, Son & Co	100·00
T. E. Bacon	1 00
Caleb Cope	10·00
James B. Grceves	50 00
Total	$418 20

Donations in aid of the objects of the Society and subscriptions for membership ($3 per year) are earnestly solicited. ROBERT E. CORSON, Treasurer.
1t

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
mwf 11 North SIXTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1842 Master street, west of Eighteenth. On Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869,